

JAPANESE FOR BUSY PEOPLE

Revised 3rd Edition



An all-new edition of the all-time
best-selling textbook



Romanized
VERSION

Association for Japanese-Language Teaching

AjALT

日本語
I

MAP OF JAPAN

JAPAN SEA

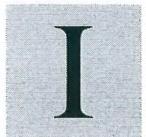
^o Take Is.





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Revised 3rd Edition



Romanized Version



Association for Japanese-Language Teaching
AJALT

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Illustrations by Shinsaku Sumi

CD narration by Yuki Minatsuki, Aya Ogawa, Yuri Haruta, Koji Yoshida, Tatsuo Endo, Sosei Shinburi, and Howard Colefield

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PREFACE TO THE REVISED 3RD EDITION

The new *Japanese for Busy People* is made up of three volumes: Book I (available in both romanized and *kana* editions), Book II, and Book III. *Japanese for Busy People I* was first published in 1984. It was based on materials used by AJALT teachers with more than ten years of experience teaching Japanese at every level from beginning to advanced.

The series was first revised in 1994, when *Japanese for Busy People II* was divided into two volumes, Book II and Book III. Only a minimum number of modifications were made to Book I at that time. This 3rd Edition, then, constitutes the first major revision of Book I. It involves a wide variety of changes, including the adoption of a unit-based structure, notes about Japanese culture, new and expanded exercises, and updated dialogues. The authors have made every effort to apply the results of the most recent research in Japanese-language education to ensure that learners acquire a clearer understanding of the situations in which Japanese is actually used, and gain increased confidence in their communicative abilities.

It is our fervent hope that this book will inspire people to learn more about Japan and the Japanese language.

Acknowledgments for *Japanese for Busy people I* (1st edition, 1984)

Compilation of this textbook has been a cooperative endeavor, and we deeply appreciate the collective efforts and individual contributions of Ms. Sachiko Adachi, Nori Ando, Haruko Matsui, Shigeko Miyazaki, Sachiko Okaniwa, Terumi Sawada, and Yuriko Yobuko. For English translations and editorial assistance, we wish to thank Ms. Dorothy Britton.

Acknowledgments for *Japanese for Busy People I, Revised Edition* (1994)

We would like to express our gratitude to the following people: Ms. Haruko Matsui, Junko Shinada, Keiko Ito, Mikiko Ochiai, and Satoko Mizoguchi.

Acknowledgments for *Japanese for Busy People I, Revised 3rd Edition*

Six AJALT teachers have written this textbook. They are Ms. Yoko Hattori, Sakae Tanabe, Izumi Sawa, Motoko Iwamoto, Shigeyo Tsutsui, and Takako Kobayashi. They were assisted by Ms. Reiko Sawane.

INTRODUCTION

Aims

This first volume of *Japanese for Busy People, Revised 3rd Edition* has been developed to meet the needs of busy beginning learners seeking an effective method of acquiring a natural command of spoken Japanese in a limited amount of time. The book is suitable for both those studying with a teacher and those studying on their own. In order to minimize the burden on busy learners, the vocabulary and grammar items presented have been narrowed down to about a third of those introduced in a typical first-year course. However, the textbook is set up so that learners can use the material they have learned right away in conversations with speakers of Japanese. In other words, *Japanese for Busy People I* is a textbook for learning "survival Japanese."

Despite this, *Japanese for Busy People I* does not present simple, childish Japanese. That is, we do not focus on mere grammatical correctness. Instead, we place our emphasis on conversational patterns that actually occur. Thus, by studying with this book, learners will acquire the most essential language patterns for everyday life, and be able to express their intentions in uncomplicated adult-level Japanese. They will also start to build a basis for favorable relations with the people around them by talking about themselves and their surroundings and circumstances, and asking about those of others.

This book is intended for beginners, but it can also provide a firm foundation for more advanced study. Learners can acquire a general idea of the nature of the Japanese language as they study the dialogues and notes in it. For this reason, *Japanese for Busy People I* is suitable as a review text for those who already know a certain amount of Japanese but want to confirm that they are using the language correctly.

Major features of *Japanese for Busy People I, Revised 3rd Edition*

In this newly revised version of *Japanese for Busy People I*, we have made the following modifications to ensure that those studying Japanese for the first time will have an enjoyable and effective learning experience.

Adoption of a unit structure. The content of the thirty lessons that made up the previous editions of *Japanese for Busy People I* has been reedited into eleven units, each consisting of two or three lessons linked by a single theme. The reason for this new design is that we believe learning sociocultural information, linguistic information, and communication strategies in an interrelated way is important for producing natural and appropriate Japanese.

Culture notes. We have placed culture notes at the beginning of each unit. These notes describe Japanese customs and events, as well as features of Japan itself. Here our intention is to get learners interested in the lives and customs of the Japanese people, in order to increase their desire to learn Japanese and deepen their understanding of it. We hope that as readers come into contact with the social and cultural information presented in these notes, they will gain an awareness of cultural diversity and acquire specific mental images of the themes introduced in the units.

Practice. In this section we have drawn on our classroom experience as well as recent thinking in Japanese-language education to reconstruct and revise the exercises to emphasize both language production and comprehension. Recognizing the importance of vocabulary acquisition at the beginning stages, for example, we have added a "Word Power" subsection that presents the major vocabulary that forms the basis for learning in the lesson. Here we have taken great pains with the presentation of the vocabulary, grouping similar items together to make them easier for learners to memorize. In addition, we have stated and highlighted in italics the intention of each exercise so that learners can understand it at a glance. The exercises themselves incorporate drawings, charts, tables, and other illustrations that we hope will make for a stimulating learning experience. Finally, we have added brief listening exercises to each lesson.

Other features. A 70-minute CD containing the Target Dialogues, Word Power sections, listening exercises, and Short Dialogues is attached to the inside back cover of this book. Additional features of this textbook include profiles of the characters who appear in it and an expanded contents page that lets learners see at a glance the goals to be achieved in each unit. We have also added quizzes every few units, so that learners can consolidate their understanding of recently introduced language.

The structure of the unit

A unit is made up of a culture note, a page on grammar, and two or three lessons. The culture notes are designed to stimulate interest in the themes of each unit and help learners construct a mental image of what they are going to learn. The grammar page, appearing right after the culture note, provides simple explanations of the basic grammatical items introduced in the unit. To the extent possible, the explanations here do not cover knowledge or information beyond that which pertains to the usage of the grammatical items in the unit.

The twenty-five lessons in Book I are each composed of the following four elements:

Target Dialogue. The Target Dialogues, which appear at the beginning of each lesson, indicate specifically what kinds of things the learner will be able to talk about after studying the lesson. We have limited these dialogues to practical expressions and grammatical items necessary for everyday conversation. Vocabulary lists, as well as notes that explain particularly difficult expressions, accompany the dialogues.

Practice. The Practice section consists of Word Power, Key Sentences, and Exercises. Word Power introduces basic vocabulary that learners should memorize before moving on to the other exercises. The words in this section are introduced with the aid of illustrations and charts, and all are available on the CD. The Key Sentences demonstrate the grammatical items from the lesson by using them in simple sentences. Finally, the Exercises consist of five different types of practice activities:

- (1)  Exercises that consist of repeating vocabulary or the conjugations of verbs or adjectives.
- (2)  Basic sentence-pattern exercises that aim to help learners comprehend the sentence structures of Japanese and gain an idea of their meanings.
- (3)  Substitution drills and drills in the form of dialogues that lead to conversation practice.
- (4)  Conversation practice created with an awareness of the situations and circumstances in which Japanese is actually used.

(5)



Listening exercises in which learners listen to the CD and answer questions about what they hear.

Practicing exercise types (1), (2), and (3) allows learners to make a smooth transition to type (4), the conversation practice, and finally to move on to the Target Dialogue.

Short Dialogue(s). These are relatively short conversations that demonstrate helpful expressions, ways of getting people's attention, and ways of acknowledging what people have said. Like the Target Dialogues, they are often accompanied by notes that explain points to be aware of when using certain phrases and expressions.

Active Communication. This section, coming at the very end of the lesson, presents one or two tasks for which the learners themselves select the vocabulary, grammar, and expressions they need from the material in the lesson and use them in actual situations or classroom-based communication activities.

Using Japanese for Busy People I

We recommend the following methods of use, both for those who use *Japanese for Busy People I* as teachers and for self-taught learners. Materials should be adapted flexibly, depending on the learner's circumstances, but as a rule it should take about sixty hours to finish *Japanese for Busy People I*. We suggest learners proceed through the lessons as follows, with each lesson taking about two hours.

CULTURE NOTE

This section touches on the social and cultural background of the themes covered in the unit and is meant to expand the learner's awareness of the material to be learned.

GRAMMAR

This page is an overview of the grammatical concepts introduced in the unit. One should read it to get an idea of the kinds of grammatical items one will be learning in the unit.

LESSON

TARGET DIALOGUE

The Target Dialogue demonstrates what one will be able to say after finishing the lesson. Read the text of the dialogue while listening to the CD, and then scan the text to check the meaning against the English translation. It is important that one not get bogged down in the dialogue at this stage, since one will return to it at the end of the lesson (see below), after completing the Exercises.

PRACTICE

WORD POWER

This is a warm-up exercise. Learners should listen to the CD and practice pronouncing the words until they have memorized them. English translations of the words appear in a gray box at the bottom of the page.

KEY SENTENCES

Learners can gain an understanding of the lesson's grammatical structures by memorizing these useful sentences. New vocabulary items appear in a gray box at the bottom of the page.

EXERCISES

Here, learners absorb the lesson's grammatical structures through exercises that ask one to apply them. The exercises usually begin with vocabulary repetition or conjugation practice, then move on to tasks in which one is asked to make up sentences or dialogues and, finally, to full-fledged conversation reenactment. The last exercise, recorded on the CD, is intended to help learners hone their listening skills.

SHORT DIALOGUE(S)**TARGET DIALOGUE****ACTIVE COMMUNICATION**

One should thoroughly practice these short dialogues that contain handy, frequently used expressions. If one practices them so thoroughly that they begin to come naturally, one will be able to use them in a variety of situations.

The Target Dialogue is the culmination of one's study of the lesson. After learners have finished the exercises, they should return to the Target Dialogue and practice it.

If the learner is in an environment that allows him or her to perform linguistic tasks, he or she should test himself or herself with the challenges presented here.

Introducing the characters

The following characters feature in this textbook. Since they often appear in the exercises, it is a good idea to remember their names, faces, and relationships.

Sumisu

Mike Smith (32 years old), an American, is an attorney for ABC Foods. He is single.

Chan

Mei Chan (30 years old) is from Hong Kong. She works in ABC Foods' sales department. She is single.

Gurīn

Frank Green (56 years old), an American, is the president of the Tokyo branch of ABC Foods. He lives in Tokyo with his wife.

Sasaki

Keiko Sasaki (53 years old), a Japanese, is the department manager of ABC Foods' sales department. She is married.

Katō

Akira Kato (46 years old), a Japanese, is the section chief of ABC Foods' sales department. He is married.

Nakamura

Mayumi Nakamura (26 years old), a Japanese, works as a secretary to Ms. Sasaki. She is single.

Suzuki

Daisuke Suzuki (24 years old), a Japanese, is a member of ABC Foods' sales staff. He is single.

Takahashi

Shingo Takahashi (48 years old), a Japanese, works for Nozomi Department Store, where he is the division chief of the sales department. His wife's name is Junko.

Yamamoto

Ichiro Yamamoto (45 years old), a Japanese, is the president of the Kyoto branch of ABC Foods.

In addition to the above, the following people also appear in this book: Hideo Ogawa (male, 49 years old, a friend of Mr. Green), Taro Yamada (male, a banker and a friend of Mr. Smith), and Ayako Matsui (female, the Greens' next-door neighbor).

WRITING AND PRONUNCIATION

There are three writing systems in Japanese:

1. *Kanji*: Chinese characters as used to represent words of both Chinese and native-Japanese origin, most of which have at least two readings.
2. *Hiragana*: A phonetic syllabary. The symbols are curvilinear in style.
3. *Katakana*: Another syllabary used primarily for foreign names and words of foreign origin. The symbols are made up of straight lines.

Written Japanese normally makes use of all three of these systems, as in the following example:

"I am going to Canada." 私 は カナダ に 行 きます。

	Watashi	wa	Kanada	ni	i	kimasu.
kanji	私			行		
hiragana	は		に		きま	す
katakana		カナダ				

Besides these three systems, Japanese is sometimes written in *romaji* (roman letters), particularly for the convenience of foreigners. *Romaji* is generally used in teaching conversational Japanese when time is limited. There are various ways of romanizing Japanese, but in this book we use the modified Hepburn system.

Hiragana, katakana and romaji

The *kana* to the left are *hiragana*; *katakana* are in parentheses.

I. Basic syllables: vowel, consonant plus vowel, and n

c \ v	a あ(ア)	i い(イ)	u う(ウ)	e え(エ)	o お(オ)
k	ka か(カ)	ki き(キ)	ku く(ク)	ke け(ケ)	ko こ(コ)
s	sa さ(サ)	shi し(シ)	su す(ス)	se せ(セ)	so そ(ソ)
t	ta た(タ)	chi ち(チ)	tsu つ(ツ)	te て(テ)	to と(ト)
n	na な(ナ)	ni に(ニ)	nu ぬ(ヌ)	ne ね(ネ)	no の(ノ)
h	ha は(ハ)	hi ひ(ヒ)	fu ふ(フ)	he へ(ヘ)	ho ほ(ホ)
m	ma ま(マ)	mi み(ミ)	mu む(ム)	me め(メ)	mo も(モ)
y	ya や(ヤ)	[i い(イ)]	yu ゆ(ユ)	[e え(エ)]	yo よ(ヨ)
r	ra ら(ラ)	ri り(リ)	ru る(ル)	re れ(レ)	ro ろ(ロ)
w	wa わ(ワ)	[i い(イ)]	[u う(ウ)]	[e え(エ)]	o を(ヲ)
n	— ん(ン)				

NOTE: The syllables **yi**, **ye**, **wi**, **wu**, and **we** do not occur in modern Japanese.

II. Modified syllables: consonant plus basic vowel

g	ga ガ (ガ)	gi ギ (ギ)	gu グ (グ)	ge ゲ (ゲ)	go ゴ (ゴ)
z	za ザ (ザ)	ji ジ (ジ)	zu ズ (ズ)	ze ゼ (ゼ)	zo ゾ (ゾ)
d	da ダ (ダ)	ji チ (ヂ)	zu ブ (ヅ)	de テ (ヂ)	do ド (ド)
b	ba バ (バ)	bi ビ (ビ)	bu ブ (ブ)	be ベ (ベ)	bo ボ (ボ)
p	pa パ (パ)	pi ピ (ピ)	pu プ (プ)	pe ペ (ペ)	po ポ (ポ)

III. Modified syllables: consonant plus ya, yu, yo

kya きゃ (キヤ)	kyu きゅ (キュ)	kyo きょ (キョ)
sha しゃ (シャ)	shu しゅ (シュ)	sho しょ (ショ)
cha ちゃ (チャ)	chu ちゅ (チュ)	cho ちょ (チョ)
nya にゃ (ニャ)	nyu にゅ (ニュ)	nyo によ (ニヨ)
hya ひゃ (ヒヤ)	hyu ひゅ (ヒュ)	hyo ひょ (ヒョ)
mya みゃ (ミャ)	myu みゅ (ミュ)	myo みょ (ミョ)
rya りゃ (リヤ)	ryu りゅ (リュ)	ryo りょ (リョ)
gya ぎゃ (ギヤ)	gyu ぎゅ (ギュ)	gyo ぎょ (ギョ)
ja じゃ (シャ)	ju じゅ (ジュ)	jo じょ (ジョ)
bya びゃ (ビヤ)	byu びゅ (ビュ)	byo びょ (ビョ)
pya ぴゃ (ピヤ)	pyu ぴゅ (ピュ)	pyo ぴょ (ピョ)

IV. Double consonants (See note 6 on next page.)

kk, pp, ss, tt	っ (ツ)
----------------	-------

V. Long vowels

ā	ああ (ア一)
ii, ī	いい (イ一)
ū	うう (ウ一)
ē, ei	ええ、えい (エ一)
ō	おう、おお (オ一)

Points to note

- The top line of the Japanese syllabary (chart I) consists of the five vowels **a, i, u, e, o**. They are short vowels, pronounced clearly and crisply. If you pronounce the vowels in the following English sentence, making them all short, you will have their approximate sounds. The **u** is pronounced without rounding the lips.

Ah, we soon get old.

a i u e o

2. Long vowels are written as shown in chart V. Both **ē** and **ei** are used for an elongated **e**, which in Japanese is either エえ or エい. Long vowels are a doubling of a single vowel, so care should be taken to pronounce them as a continuous sound, equal in value to two identical short vowels.
3. The rest of the syllabary from the second line down in chart I are syllables formed by a consonant and a vowel.
4. Japanese consonants more or less resemble those in English. Listen to the Japanese recorded on the attached CD, or to a native speaker, for the exact sounds. Especially note the following: *t* in the **ta** row, *f* in the syllable **fu**, and *r* in the **ra** row. The *g* in the syllables **ga**, **gi**, **gu**, **ge**, and **go** at the beginning of a word is hard (like the [g] in *gar-den*), but when it occurs in the middle or last syllable of a word (as in **eiga**, “movie”), it takes on a nasal sound, like the [g] in *thiŋg*. The particle **ga**, too, is usually nasal, although many Japanese today use a [g] sound that is not nasal.
N is the only independent consonant not combined with a vowel. When it is at the end of a word, it is pronounced somewhat nasally. Otherwise it is usually pronounced like the English [n]. But if **n** is followed by syllables beginning with *b*, *m*, or *p*, it is pronounced more like [m] and accordingly spelled with an *m* in this textbook (except for when it appears before a hyphen, e.g., **nan-ban** not **nam-ban**). Special care is necessary when **n** is followed by a vowel, as in the word **kin'en** (**ki-n-en**, “nonsmoking”); note that this is different in syllable division from **kinnen** (**ki-ne-n**, “anniversary”).
5. *Hiragana* and *katakana* are phonetic symbols, and each symbol is one syllable in length. The syllables in chart III that consist of two characters—the second written smaller—are also only one syllable in length, although if elongated by the addition of a vowel (i.e., きやあ **kyā**, きゅう **kyū**, きょう **kyō**) they become two syllables.
6. What are written in roman letters as the double consonants **kk**, **pp**, **ss**, and **tt** in chart IV are expressed in *kana* (*hiragana* and *katakana*) with a small っ (ツ) in place of the first consonant, i.e., けっこん **kekkon** (“marriage”), きっぷ **kippu** (“ticket”), まっすぐ **massugu** (“straight”), and きっと **kitte** (“stamp”). This small っ is one syllable in length, and there is the slightest pause after it is pronounced (as between the *k*'s in *bookkeeping*). In the case of the **chi** syllable, the **tsu** is represented by a *t* in roman letters, i.e., マッチ **matchi** (“match”).
7. In *hiragana*, the syllables **ji** and **zu** are written じ and づ as a general rule. In a few rare cases they are traditionally written ぢ and づ.
8. *Hiragana* follows a tradition in which the following three particles are written a special way:
 - when used as a particle is written を, not お.
 - when used as a particle is written へ, not え.
 - when used as a particle is written は, not わ.

CHARACTERISTICS OF JAPANESE GRAMMAR

The grammar in this text is derived from a natural analysis of the Japanese language, rather than being an interpretation adapted to the syntax of Western languages. We have given as few technical terms as possible, choosing ones that will make for a smooth transition from the basic level to more advanced study.

The following points are basic and in most cases reflect differences between the grammars of Japanese and English.

1. Japanese nouns have neither gender nor number. But plurals of certain words can be expressed by the use of suffixes.
2. The verb (or the copula **desu**) comes at the end of the sentence or clause.

ex. **Watashi wa Nihon-jin desu.** "I am a Japanese."
Watashi wa Kyōto ni ikimasu. "I go (or will go) to Kyoto."
3. The gender, number, or person of the subject does not affect the other parts of the sentence.
4. Verb conjugation shows only two tenses, the "present form" and the "past form." Whether use of the "present form" refers to habitual action or the future, and whether the "past form" is equivalent to the English past tense, present perfect, or past perfect can usually be determined from the context.
5. Japanese adjectives, unlike English ones, inflect for tense (present and past) and mood (for example, to show whether the word is negative).
6. The grammatical function of nouns is indicated by particles. Their role is similar to English prepositions, but since they always come after the word, they are sometimes referred to as *postpositions*.

ex. **Tōkyō de**, "at Tokyo"
15-nichi ni, "on the 15th (of the month)"
7. Many degrees of politeness are expressible in Japanese. In this book the style is one that anyone may use without being rude.

NOTE: The following abbreviations are used in this book:

aff.	affirmative
neg.	negative
Aa:	answer, affirmative
An:	answer, negative
ex.	example
-i adj.	-i adjective
-na adj.	-na adjective

USEFUL DAILY EXPRESSIONS

1. おはようございます。**Ohayō gozaimasu.** "Good morning." Used until about 10:00 a.m.
2. こんにちは。**Konnichiwa.** "Hello." A rather informal greeting used from about 10:00 a.m. until sundown.
3. こんばんは。**Kombanwa.** "Good evening."
4. おやすみなさい。**Oyasuminasai.** "Good night." Said at night before going to bed and when parting at night during late hours outside the home.
5. さようなら。**Sayōnara.** "Good-bye." On more formal occasions one uses **shitsureishimasu.**
6. では／じゃ また。**Dewa/Ja mata.** "Well then . . ." Said informally when parting from relatives or friends.
7. おさきに しつれいします。**O-sakini shitsureishimasu.** Said when leaving the office or a meeting before other people.
8. いってらっしゃい。**Itterasshai.** "So long." (*lit.*, "Go and come back.") Said to members of a household as they leave the house. Occasionally it is used at work.
9. いってきます。**Ittekimasu.** "So long." (*lit.*, "[I'm] going and coming back.") This expression forms a pair with **itterasshai**. (See 8 above.) Occasionally it is used at work. A politer form is **ittēmairimasu.**
10. ただいま。**Tadaima.** "I'm back." (*lit.*, "[I have returned] just now.") Said by a person on returning home. Occasionally it is used at work.
11. おかえりなさい。**Okaerinasai.** "Welcome home." This expression forms a pair with **tadaima**. (See 10 above.) Occasionally it is used at work.
12. いただきます。**Itadakimasu.** Said before eating a meal.
13. ごちそうさまでした。**Gochisōsamadeshita.** Said after eating a meal.
14. おめでとうございます。**Omedetō gozaimasu.** "Congratulations."
15. どうも ありがとうございます。**Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu.** "Thank you very much."
16. どういたしまして。**Dō itashimashite.** "You're welcome."
17. すみません。**Sumimasen.** "Excuse me," "I'm sorry."
18. ちょっと まってください。**Chotto matte kudasai.** "Wait just a moment, please."
19. もう いちど おねがいします。**Mō ichi-do onegaishimasu.** "Once more, please."
20. どうぞ おさきに。**Dōzo o-sakini.** "Please, go ahead."
21. きをつけて。**Ki o tsukete.** "Take care," "Be careful."
22. おだいじに。**O-daijini.** "Take care of yourself." Used toward an ill or injured person.



UNIT
1

MEETING PEOPLE

In Japan, people bow rather than shake hands, hug, or kiss, when they meet for the first time. A typical bow is performed with both feet together, the hands flat on the thighs (for men) or crossed in front (for women), and the torso inclined at a 15- to 45-degree angle. The eyes remain open during the bow, and the bowing person's line of sight moves with his or her torso rather than staying fixed on the other person. Generally, the deeper and slower the bow, the politer it is. Bowing properly is essential to making a good first impression, so we recommend practicing it until you become comfortable with it.

UNIT 1

GRAMMAR

Identifying People and Things

noun 1 **wa** noun 2 **desu**

ex. **Gurei-san wa bengoshi desu.** "Mr. Grey is an attorney."

■ The particle **wa**—the topic marker

Wa ("as for . . .") follows noun 1, singling it out as the "topic" of the sentence. Noun 2 is then identified, and the phrase is concluded with **desu**. The topic is the person or thing that the sentence is about. The topic is often the same as the subject but not necessarily.

noun 1 **wa** noun 2 **desu ka**

Hai, (noun 1 **wa**) noun 2 **desu**

Iie, (noun 1 **wa**) noun 2 **dewa/ja arimasen**

ex. **Gurei-san wa bengoshi desu ka.** "Is Mr. Grey an attorney?"

Hai, bengoshi desu. "Yes, (he) is an attorney."

Iie, bengoshi dewa arimasen. "No, (he) isn't an attorney."

■ The particle **ka**—the question marker

It is easy to make questions in Japanese. Simply place the particle **ka** at the end of the sentence. No change in word order is required even when the question contains interrogatives like "who," "what," "when," etc.

NOTE: Intonation normally rises on **ka**, i.e., . . . **desu ka.** ↗

■ **Hai/Iie**

Hai is virtually the same as "yes," and **iie** is virtually the same as "no."

■ Omission of the topic (noun 1)

When it is obvious to the other person what the topic is, it is generally omitted.

ex. **(Watashi wa) Gurei desu.** "(As for me) I'm Grey."

But when it is necessary to make clear what the topic is, it is not omitted.

ex. **Kochira wa Gurei-san desu.** "This is Mr. Grey."

Often the topic is omitted in answers to questions.

ex. **Gurei-san wa bengoshi desu ka.** "Is Mr. Grey an attorney?"

Hai, bengoshi desu. "Yes, (he) is an attorney."

Iie, bengoshi dewa arimasen. "No, (he) isn't an attorney."

■ **Dewa/Ja arimasen**

Dewa arimasen or **ja arimasen** is the negative form of **desu**. **Ja** is more informal than **dewa**; otherwise they are the same. The chart below summarizes the forms of **desu**.

PRESENT FORM		PAST FORM	
aff.	neg.	aff.	neg.
desu	dewa arimasen	deshita	dewa arimasendeshita
is	is not	was	was not



TARGET DIALOGUE

TRACK
1

Ms. Sasaki introduces Mr. Smith to Mr. Takahashi.

ささき：たかはしさん、こちらは スミスさんです。

スミスさんは ABCフーズの べんごしです。

スミス：はじめまして。スミスです。よろしく おねがいします。

たかはし：はじめまして。のぞみデパートの たかはしです。

よろしく おねがいします。

Sasaki: *Takahashi-san, kochira wa Sumisu-san desu. Sumisu-san wa ABC Fūzu no bengoshi desu.*

Sumisu: *Hajimemashite. Sumisu desu. Yoroshiku onegaishimasu.*

Takahashi: *Hajimemashite. Nozomi Depāto no Takahashi desu. Yoroshiku onegaishimasu.*

Sasaki: Mr. Takahashi, this is Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith is an attorney with ABC Foods.

Smith: How do you do. My name is Smith. Pleased to meet you.

Takahashi: How do you do. I'm Takahashi from Nozomi Department Store. Pleased to meet you.

VOCABULARY

～さん	-san	Mr., Mrs., Ms., Miss (see Note 1 below)
こちら	kochira	this one (polite for "this person"; see Note 2 below)
は	wa	(particle that denotes the topic of a sentence)
です	desu	be
ABCフーズ	ABC Fūzu	ABC Foods (fictitious company name)
の	no	's, of (particle indicating belonging; see Note 4 below)
べんごし	bengoshi	attorney, lawyer
はじめまして	hajimemashite	how do you do
よろしく おねがいします	yoroshiku onegaishimasu	pleased to meet you (see Note 5 below)
のぞみデパート	Nozomi Depāto	Nozomi Department Store (fictitious company name)
デパート	depāto	department store

NOTES

1. **Takahashi-san**

-San is a title of respect added to a person's name, so it cannot be used after one's own name. **-San** may be used with both male and female names, and with either surnames or given names.

2. **Kochira wa Sumisu-san desu.**

Kochira ("this one") implies "this person here" and is a polite way of saying "this person." It is used when introducing one person to another.

3. (Watashi wa) Sumisu desu.

Especially in conversational Japanese, **watashi** ("I") is hardly ever used. **Anata** ("you") is similarly avoided, especially when addressing superiors, in which case the person's surname followed by **-san** is used.

4. Nozomi Depāto no Takahashi desu.

The particle **no** attaches to nouns, and the noun-**no** combination modifies the word that comes after it. **No** expresses belonging or affiliation. Here it shows that Mr. Takahashi belongs to, in the sense that he works for, Nozomi Department Store. Japanese customarily give their company name and position when being introduced.

5. Yoroshiku onegaishimasu.

A phrase used when being introduced, **yoroshiku onegaishimasu** is usually combined with **hajime-mashite**. It is also used when taking one's leave after having asked a favor. **Yoroshiku** means "well" and is a request for the other person's favorable consideration in the future.

PRACTICE**WORD POWER**

I. Countries and nationalities:



- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Nihon | 5. Amerika | 9. Chūgoku-jin | 13. Ōsutoraria-jin |
| 2. Chūgoku | 6. Ōsutoraria | 10. Doitsu-jin | 14. Tai-jin |
| 3. Doitsu | 7. Tai | 11. Igirisu-jin | |
| 4. Igirisu | 8. Nihon-jin | 12. Amerika-jin | |

VOCABULARY

Nihon	Japan
Chūgoku	China
Doitsu	Germany
Igirisu	the United Kingdom

Amerika	the United States
Ōsutoraria	Australia
Tai	Thailand
-jin	-ese, -ian (person from)

II. Occupations:



1. **bengoshi** 2. **hisho** 3. **gakusei** 4. **enjinia**

KEY SENTENCES

1. (Watashi wa) Sumisu desu.
2. Sumisu-san wa ABC Fūzu no bengoshi desu.
3. Kochira wa Nozomi Depāto no Takahashi-san desu.

1. I am Smith.
2. Mr. Smith is an attorney with ABC Foods.
3. This is Mr. Takahashi from Nozomi Department Store.

EXERCISES

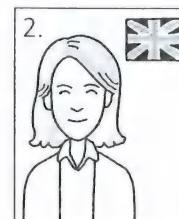
- I. Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the words in parentheses.



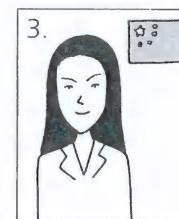
Mr. Smith,
attorney



Ms. Hoffman,
engineer



Ms. Brown,
secretary



Ms. Lin,
student



Mr. Takahashi

A. *State someone's nationality.*

ex. Sumisu-san wa Amerika-jin desu.

1. (Hofuman-san, Doitsu-jin)
2. (Buraun-san, Igirisu-jin)
3. (Rin-san, Chūgoku-jin)
4. (Takahashi-san, Nihon-jin)

VOCABULARY

bengoshi
hisho
gakusei
enjinia

attorney, lawyer
secretary
student
engineer

Hofuman
Buraun
Rin

Hoffman (surname)
Brown (surname)
Lin (surname)

B. *State someone's occupation.*ex. **Sumisu-san wa bengoshi desu.**

1. (Hofuman-san, enjinia)
2. (Buraun-san, hisho)
3. (Rin-san, gakusei)



II. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the words in parentheses.

A. *Ask and answer what someone's nationality is.*ex. **A: Sumisu-san wa Amerika-jin desu ka.****B: Hai, Amerika-jin desu.**

1. A: (Hofuman-san, Doitsu-jin)
B: (Doitsu-jin)
2. A: (Buraun-san, Igirisu-jin)
B: (Igirisu-jin)
3. A: (Rin-san, Chūgoku-jin)
B: (Chūgoku-jin)
4. A: (Takahashi-san, Nihon-jin)
B: (Nihon-jin)

B. *Ask and answer what someone's occupation is.*ex. **A: Sumisu-san wa enjinia desu ka.****B: Iie, Bengoshi desu.**

1. A: (Buraun-san)
B: (hisho)
2. A: (Rin-san)
B: (gakusei)

C. *Ask and answer whether someone is of one nationality/occupation or another.*ex. **A: Sumisu-san wa Amerika-jin desu ka, Igirisu-jin desu ka.****B: Amerika-jin desu.**

1. A: (Takahashi-san, Nihon-jin, Chūgoku-jin)
B: (Nihon-jin)

VOCABULARY

ka	(particle that denotes question)
hai	yes
iie	no

2. A: (Buraun-san, Igirisu-jin, Doitsu-jin)
 B: (Igirisu-jin)
3. A: (Hofuman-san, enjinia, bengoshi)
 B: (enginia)



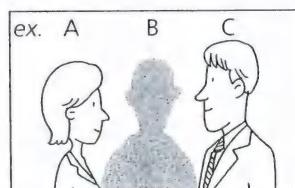
III. Respond to a self-introduction. Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example, assuming the roles indicated in parentheses.

ex. **Sumisu:** Hajimemashite. ABC Fūzu no Sumisu desu. Yoroshiku onegaishimasu.
anata: Hajimemashite. Berurin Mōtāzu no Hofuman desu. Yoroshiku onegaishi-masu.

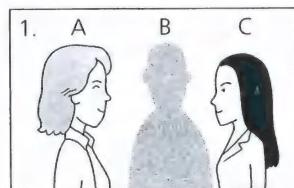
1. Sumisu:
 anata: (Rondon Ginkō, Buraun)
2. Sumisu:
 anata: (Nozomi Depāto, Takahashi)



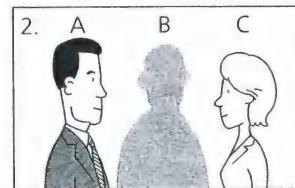
IV. Introduce people. Look at the illustrations and pretend you are B. Introduce A and C to each other, as in the example.



A: Berurin Mōtāzu,
 Hofuman-san
 C: ABC Fūzu, Sumisu-san



A: Rondon Ginkō,
 Buraun-san
 C: Tōkyō Daigaku, Rin-san



A: Nozomi Depāto,
 Takahashi-san
 C: Berurin Mōtāzu, Hofuman-san

ex. **B:** Kochira wa Berurin Mōtāzu no Hofuman-san desu. Kochira wa ABC Fūzu no Sumisu-san desu.

1. B:
 2. B:



V. Listen to the CD and fill in the blank based on the information you hear.

Sumisu-san wa desu.

VOCABULARY

anata	you	Tōkyō Daigaku	Tokyo University
Berurin Mōtāzu	Berlin Motors (fictitious company name)	Tōkyō	Tokyo
Rondon Ginkō	Bank of London (fictitious bank name)	daigaku	university, college
Rondon	London		
ginkō	bank		

SHORT DIALOGUES



- I. At the reception desk of a company:

Sumisu: ABC Fūzu no Sumisu desu. Takahashi-san o onegaishimasu.
uketsuke: Hai.

Smith: I'm Smith from ABC Foods. (I'd like to see) Mr. Takahashi, please.
 receptionist: All right.

VOCABULARY

o	(particle; see Note 1 below)
onegaishimasu	please (get me . . .)
uketsuke	reception desk, receptionist

- II. The buzzer on a home security intercom system sounds.

Chan: Hai. Donata desu ka.
Nakamura: Nakamura desu.
Chan: Hai, dōzo.

Chan: Yes? Who is it?
 Nakamura: It's Nakamura.
 Chan: All right. Please (come in).

VOCABULARY

donata	who
hai, dōzo	please go ahead, please feel free

NOTES

1. **Takahashi-san o onegaishimasu.**

Use "(person) o onegaishimasu" when asking a receptionist to summon somebody you want to see. **Onegaishimasu** is a very convenient phrase often used in making polite requests.

2. **Donata**

The basic word for "who" is **dare**, but **donata** is more polite.

3. **Hai, dōzo.**

This expression is used when granting a visitor permission to enter a room or an office. It can also be used when handing over something that another person has asked for.



1. Introduce yourself to a classmate. Then introduce two classmates to each other.
2. If you're in Japan, try introducing yourself to a Japanese person. State who you are and what your occupation is.



TARGET DIALOGUE

TRACK
5

Mr. Takahashi gives Mr. Smith his business card. Mr. Smith cannot read kanji.

たかはし：わたしの めいしです。どうぞ。

スミス：どうも ありがとうございます。(*flipping over Takahashi's business card to examine the other side*) これは たかはしさんの なまえですか。

たかはし：ええ、そうです。たかはし しんごです。

スミス：これは？

たかはし：かいしゃの なまえです。のぞみデパートです。

Takahashi: **Watashi no meishi desu. Dōzo.**

Sumisu: **Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu.** (*flipping over Takahashi's business card to examine the other side*) **Kore wa Takahashi-san no namae desu ka.**

Takahashi: **Ee, sō desu. Takahashi Shingo desu.**

Sumisu: **Kore wa?**

Takahashi: **Kaisha no namae desu. Nozomi Depāto desu.**

Takahashi: This is my business card. Here.

Smith: Thank you very much. Is this your name?

Takahashi: Yes that's right. It's Shingo Takahashi.

Smith: What about this?

Takahashi: It's the name of (my) company. It's "Nozomi Department Store."

VOCABULARY

わたしの
めいし
どうぞ
どうも ありがとうございます
これ
なまえ
ええ
そうです
これは?
かいしゃ

watashi no	my
meishi	business card
dōzo	please; if you please
dōmo arigatō gozaimasu	thank you very much
kore	this one
namae	name
ee	yes (less formal than hai)
sō desu	that's right
kore wa?	what about this?
kaisha	company, the office

NOTES

1. (**Kore wa**) **watashi no meishi desu.**

Watashi no meishi means "my business card." The particle **no** here expresses possession.

2. Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu.

This is an expression of gratitude. There are several levels of politeness in Japanese, and **dōmo argatō gozaimasu** is an example of the most polite level. More casual are, in descending order of politeness, **arigatō gozaimasu**, **dōmo arigatō**, and **arigatō**.

3. Kore wa Takahashi-san no namae desu ka.

Note that although addressing Mr. Takahashi, Mr. Smith uses his name rather than saying **anata no**, "your." (See Note 3, p. 4.)

4. Sō desu.

When replying to questions that end with **desu ka**, **sō** can be used instead of repeating the noun.

5. Kore wa?

A rising intonation on the particle **wa** makes this informal phrase a question without using the question marker **ka**.

PRACTICE**WORD POWER**

I. Numbers:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
zero/rei	ichi	ni	san	yon/shi	go	roku	nana/ shichi	hachi	kyū/ku

II. Business vocabulary:

①

のぞみデパート

② 高橋真吾

③ 東京都港区虎ノ門 3-25-2

④ (03) 3459-9620*

⑤ s.takahashi@nozomidpt.com

Nozomi Department Store

Shingo Takahashi

3-25-2 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo

(03) 3459-9620

E-MAIL: s.takahashi@nozomidpt.com

1. meishi

4. denwa-bangō

2. namae

5. mēru-adoresu

3. jūsho

*The area code for Tokyo is 03. When saying a phone number aloud, put **no** between the area code (e.g., 03) and the exchange, and between the exchange and the last four numbers. The phone number here is pronounced **zero-san no san-yon-go-kyū no kyū-roku-ni-zero**.

NOTE: The 0 used in telephone numbers is pronounced **zero** instead of **rei**.

VOCABULARY

meishi

business card

denwa-bangō

telephone number

namae

name

denwa

telephone

jūsho

address

bangō

number

mēru-adoresu

e-mail address

III. Personal belongings:

1. **keitai**2. **kasa**3. **hon**4. **shimbun**5. **kagi**6. **tokei****KEY SENTENCES** —————

1. Kore wa meishi desu.
2. Kore wa meishi dewa arimasen.
3. Kore wa Sasaki-san no kasa desu.
4. Takahashi-san no denwa-bangō wa 03-3459-9620 desu.

1. This is a business card.
2. This is not a business card.
3. This is Ms. Sasaki's umbrella.
4. Mr. Takahashi's telephone number is 03-3459-9620.

VOCABULARY

keitai	cell/mobile phone	kagi	key
kasa	umbrella	tokei	watch, clock
hon	book	dewa arimasen	is/are not
shimbun	newspaper		

EXERCISES



I. Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the words in parentheses.

A. *State what an object is.*

ex. **Kore wa hon desu.**

1. (kagi)

2. (tokei)

B. *State what an object is not.*

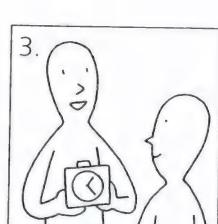
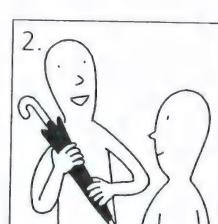
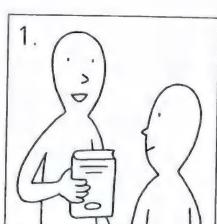
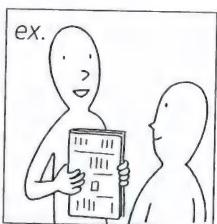
ex. **Kore wa hon dewa arimasen.**

1. (kagi)

2. (tokei)



II. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples and based on the information in the illustrations.



A. *Ask and answer whether an object is what it appears to be.*

ex. **A: Kore wa shimbun desu ka.**

B: Hai, shimbun desu.

1. A:

B:

2. A:

B:

3. A:

B:

B. *Negate the identity of an object.*

ex. **A: Kore wa hon desu ka.**

B: lie, hon dewa arimasen.

1. A: Kore wa kasa desu ka.

B:

2. A: Kore wa tokei desu ka.

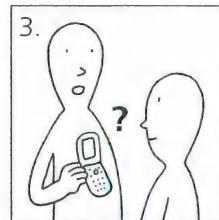
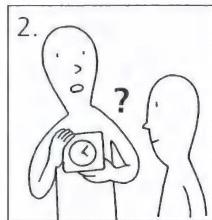
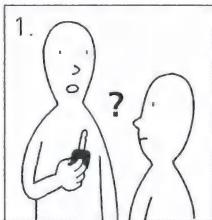
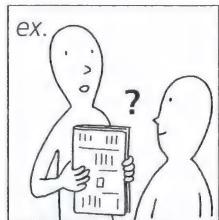
B:

3. A: Kore wa kagi desu ka.

B:



III. Ask and answer what an object is. Look at the illustrations and make up dialogues following the pattern of the example.



ex. A: Kore wa nan desu ka.

B: Shimbun desu.

1. A:

B:

2. A:

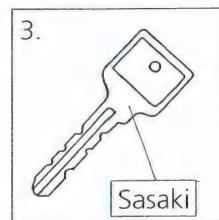
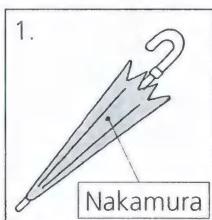
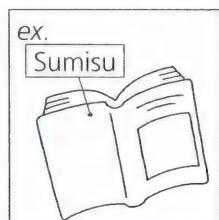
B:

3. A:

B:



IV. State who the owner of an object is. Make up sentences following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustrations.



ex. Kore wa Sumisu-san no hon desu.

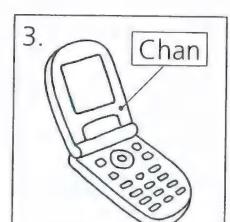
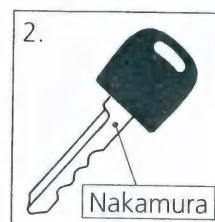
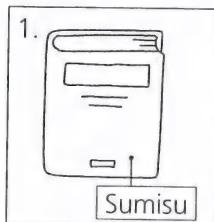
1.

2.

3.



V. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples and based on the information in the illustrations.



A. Ask and answer whether an object belongs to someone.

ex. A: Kore wa Sasaki-san no kasa desu ka.
B: Hai, Sasaki-san no desu.

1. A:
B:
2. A:
B:
3. A:
B:

B. Deny that an object belongs to someone.

ex. A: Kore wa Nakamura-san no kasa desu ka.
B: Iie, Nakamura-san no dewa arimasen.

1. A: Kore wa Sasaki-san no hon desu ka.
B:
2. A: Kore wa Chan-san no kagi desu ka.
B:
3. A: Kore wa Sumisu-san no keitai desu ka.
B:

C. Ask and answer who an object's owner is.

ex. A: Kore wa dare no kasa desu ka.
B: Sasaki-san no desu.

1. A:
B:
2. A:
B:

VOCABULARY

dare

who

3. A:

B:



VI. Use the information in the table to make up sentences or dialogues as in the examples.

NAME	TELEPHONE NUMBER
ex. Sumisu	03-3459-9660
1. Sasaki	03-3298-7748
2. taishikan	03-3225-1116
3. ginkō	03-5690-3111
4. Takahashi	03-3459-9620

A. *State someone's phone number.*

ex. **Sumisu-san no denwa-bangō wa zero-san no san-yon-go-kyū no kyū-roku-roku-zero desu.**

1.
2.
3.
4.

B. *Ask for and provide someone's phone number.*

ex. **A: Sumisu-san no denwa-bangō wa nan-ban desu ka.**

B: Zero-san no san-yon-go-kyū no kyū-roku-roku-zero desu.

1. A:
B:
2. A:
B:
3. A:
B:
4. A:
B:

VOCABULARY

taishikan

nan-ban

embassy

what number



VII. **Talk about who an object's owner is.** Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined words with the words in parentheses.

ex. Ms. Nakamura is cleaning up the meeting room after a meeting. Mr. Smith comes into the room.

Sumisu: **Kore wa Nakamura-san no hon desu ka.**

Nakamura: (*looking at the book*) **lie, watashi no dewa arimasen.**

Sumisu: **Dare no hon desu ka.**

Nakamura: **Chan-san no desu.**

1. Sumisu: (kasa)

Nakamura:

Sumisu: (kasa)

Nakamura:

2. Sumisu: (kagi)

Nakamura:

Sumisu: (kagi)

Nakamura:

3. Sumisu: (keitai)

Nakamura:

Sumisu: (keitai)

Nakamura:



VIII. Listen to the CD and fill in the blank based on the information you hear.

Sumisu-san no denwa-bangō wa desu.

SHORT DIALOGUES



- I. After Mr. Takahashi leaves the room, Mr. Smith finds a datebook on the sofa.

Sumisu: **Kore wa Nakamura-san no techō desu ka.**

Nakamura: **ie, watashi no dewa arimasen.**

Sumisu: **Dare no desu ka.**

Ms. Nakamura notices the name "Takahashi" on the datebook, so she runs after him.

Nakamura: **Kore wa Takahashi-san no techō desu ka.**

Takahashi: **Ee, sō desu. Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu.**

Smith: Ms. Nakamura, is this your datebook?

Nakamura: No, it's not mine.

Smith: Whose is it?

.....

Nakamura: Is this your datebook, Mr. Takahashi?

Takahashi: Yes, it is. Thank you very much.

VOCABULARY

techō datebook, small notebook, planner

- II. Ms. Chan meets Mrs. Matsui at a party and asks her for her telephone number.

Chan: **Matsui-san no denwa-bangō wa nan-ban desu ka.**

Matsui: **03-3459-9630 desu. Keitai wa 090-1234-5678 desu.**

Chan: **Sumimasen. Mō ichi-do onegaishimasu.**

Chan: What is your phone number, Mrs. Matsui?

Matsui: It's 03-3459-9630. My mobile phone number is 090-1234-5678.

Chan: I'm sorry, could you repeat that?

VOCABULARY

sumimasen I'm sorry

mō ichi-do onegaishimasu one more time, please

mō ichi-do one more time

mō more

ichi-do one time

Active Communication

- Ask the people around you what their phone numbers are and make a list.
- If you're in Japan, ask an employee of a restaurant or store what the establishment's phone number is.

UNIT 2

SHOPPING

Japan is a shopper's paradise. From large and lavish department stores to small, hole-in-the-wall establishments in shopping arcades, the country abounds with shops. For the most part, price labels are attached to goods, although sometimes when the prices are not given or are written in *kanji* it is necessary to ask how much an item costs. Salesclerks are generally polite and helpful; upon entering a store or restaurant, a customer will almost always be greeted. The greeting is *irasshaimase!*

UNIT 2 GRAMMAR

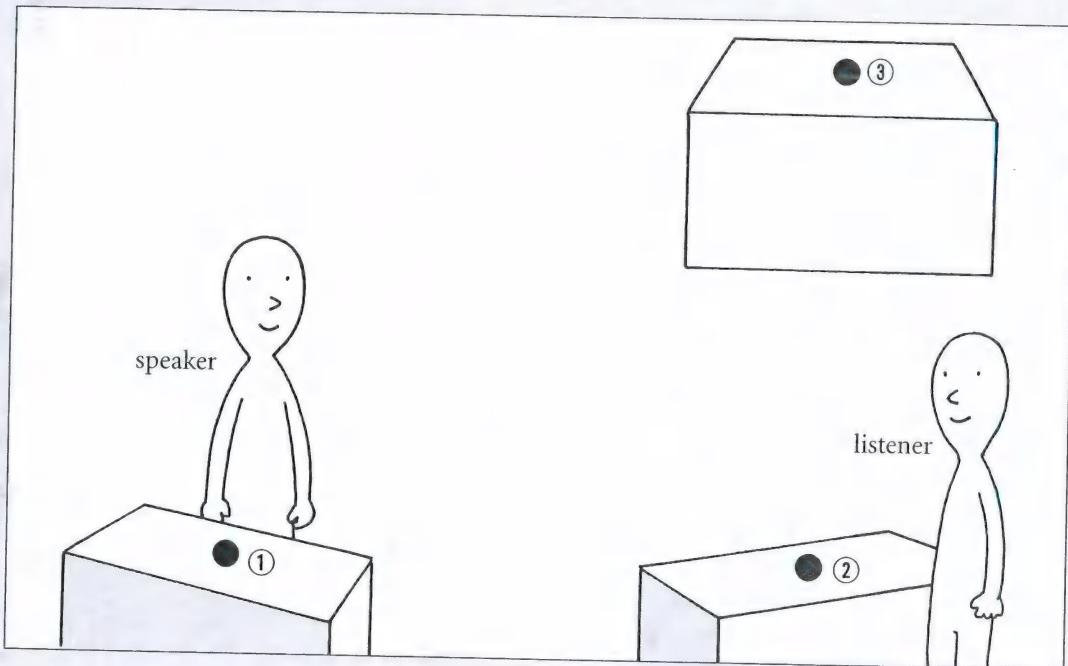
Pronouns and Noun Modifiers

kore/sore/are wa noun desu

ex. **Kore wa hon desu.** "This is a book."

■ Kore/Sore/Are

Whereas English has only "this" and "that," Japanese has three separate demonstrative pronouns: **kore**, **sore**, and **are**. **Kore** (see ① below) indicates something near the speaker, **sore** (see ② below) something near the listener, and **are** (see ③ below) something not near either person.



kono/sono/ano noun 1 wa noun 2 desu

ex. **Kono hon wa watashi no desu.** "This book is mine."

■ Kono/Sono/Ano

Kono, **sono**, and **ano** have similar meanings to **kore**, **sore**, and **are**, but they modify nouns.

ASKING ABOUT BUSINESS HOURS



TARGET DIALOGUE

TRACK
9

Mr. Smith goes to the department store, but it isn't open yet.

スミス：すみません、いま なんじですか。

おんなの ひと：9じ50ぶんです。

スミス：デパートは なんじからですか。

おんなの ひと：10じからです。

スミス：なんじまでですか。

おんなの ひと：ごご 8じまでです。

スミス：ありがとうございます。

おんなの ひと：どういたしまして。

■ デパートは 10じから 8じまでです。

Sumisu: Sumimasen, ima nan-ji desu ka.
onna no hito: Ku-ji gojuppun desu.

Sumisu: Depāto wa nan-ji kara desu ka.
onna no hito: Jū-ji kara desu.

Sumisu: Nan-ji made desu ka.
onna no hito: Gogo hachi-ji made desu.

Sumisu: Arigatō gozaimasu.
onna no hito: Dō itashimashite.

■ Depāto wa jū-ji kara hachi-ji made desu.

Smith: Excuse me. What time is it?

woman: It's 9:50.

Smith: What time does the department store open?

woman: It opens at 10:00.

Smith: Until what time is it open?

woman: It's open till 8:00 p.m.

Smith: Thank you.

woman: You're welcome.

■ The department store is open from 10:00 to 8:00.

VOCABULARY

すみません
いま

sumimasen
ima

excuse me
now

なんじ	nan-ji	what time
～じ	-ji	o'clock (counter)
おんなの ひと	onna no hito	woman
おんな	onna	female, woman
ひと	hito	person
9じ	ku-ji	nine o'clock
50.ぶん	gojuppun/gojippun	fifty minutes
50	gojū	fifty
～ふん／ぶん	-fun/-pun	minute
から	kara	from (particle)
10じ	jū-ji	ten o'clock
まで	made	until (particle)
ごご	gogo	p.m., in the afternoon
8じ	hachi-ji	eight o'clock
どういたしまして	dō itashimashite	you're welcome; don't mention it

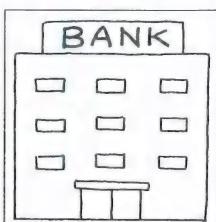
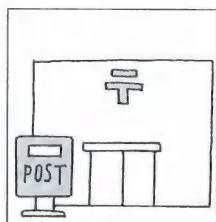
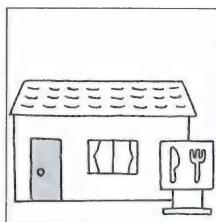
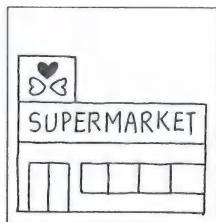
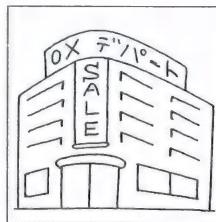
NOTES**1. (Depāto wa) jū-ji kara desu./ (Depāto wa) gogo hachi-ji made desu.**

When stating the hours that a business is open, use the "noun 1 **wa** noun 2 **desu**" pattern. However, if the topic of the sentence is clear from the context, it may be omitted, as it has been here. (See "Omission of the topic (noun 1)" in Unit 1 Grammar, p. 2.) The time the business opens is followed by **kara**, and the time that it closes is followed by **made**.

PRACTICE

WORD POWER

I. Services and activities:



1. depāto

2. sūpā

3. resotoran

4. yūbinkyoku

5. ginkō

VOCABULARY**depāto**

department store

ginkō

bank

sūpā

supermarket

resotoran

restaurant

yūbinkyoku

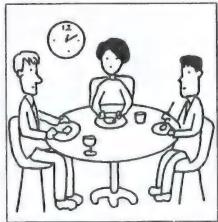
post office



6. shigoto



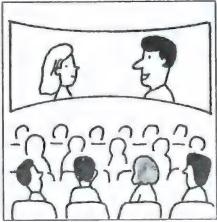
7. kaigi



8. hiru-yasumi



9. pāti



10. eiga

II. Numbers:

10	jū	20	nijū	30	sanjū	100	hyaku
11	jūichi	21	nijūichi	40	yonjū		
12	jūni	22	nijūni	50	gojū		
13	jūsan	23	nijūsan	60	rokujū		
14	jūyon/jūshi	24	nijūyon/nijūshi	70	nanajū		
15	jūgo	25	nijūgo	80	hachijū		
16	jūroku	26	nijūroku	90	kyūjū		
17	jūnana/ jūshichi	27	nijūnana/ nijūshichi				
18	jūhachi	28	nijūhachi				
19	jūku/jūkyū	29	nijūku/nijūkyū				

III. Times:

1:00	ichi-ji	3:05	san-ji go-fun	3:10	san-ji juppun
2:00	ni-ji	3:15	san-ji jūgo-fun	3:20	san-ji nijuppun
3:00	san-ji	3:25	san-ji nijūgo-fun	3:30	san-ji sanjuppun/san-ji han
4:00	yo-ji	3:35	san-ji sanjūgo-fun	3:40	san-ji yonjuppun
5:00	go-ji	3:45	san-ji yonjūgo-fun	3:50	san-ji gojuppun
6:00	roku-ji	3:55	san-ji gojūgo-fun		
7:00	shichi-ji				
8:00	hachi-ji			4:00 a.m.	gozen yo-ji
9:00	ku-ji			9:00 p.m.	gogo ku-ji
10:00	jū-ji				
11:00	jūichi-ji				
12:00	jūni-ji				

NOTE: Hours and minutes are romanized here, but throughout the rest of the book they are spelled with numerals, e.g., 1-ji for "1:00," 10-ji 20-pun for "10:20," etc.

VOCABULARY

shigoto

work, job

kaigi

meeting, conference

hiru-yasumi

lunch break

hiru

noon

yasumi

break, rest

pāti

party

eiga

movie

han

half past (of time)

gozen

a.m., in the morning

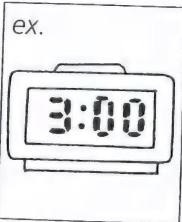
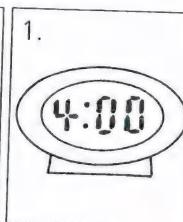
KEY SENTENCES

1. **Ima 3-ji desu.**
2. **Shigoto wa 9-ji kara 5-ji made desu.**

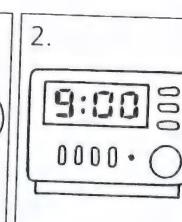
1. It's 3:00.
2. Work is from 9:00 to 5:00.

EXERCISES

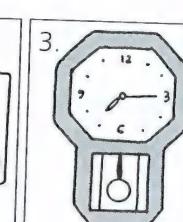
- I. ***State the time.*** Practice telling the times indicated below.

ex. **3-ji**

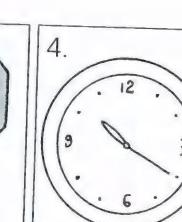
1.



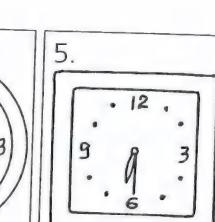
2.



3.



4.



5.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.



- II. ***Ask and give the time.*** Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined word with the times indicated in exercise I.

ex. **A: Ima nan-ji desu ka.**
B: 3-ji desu.

1. A:
B:
2. A:
B:
3. A:
B:
4. A:
B:
5. A:
B:



III. Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined word(s) with the alternatives given.

A. *State a department store's opening time.*

ex. **Depāto wa 10-jī kara desu.**

1. (9:00)

2. (11:00)

B. *State what time work will finish.*

ex. **Shigoto wa 5-jī made desu.**

1. (7:00)

2. (6:30)

C. *State what work hours are, from what time until what time.*

ex. **Shigoto wa 9-jī kara 5-jī made desu.**

1. (9:30, 6:00)

2. (10:00, 7:00)



IV. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.

A. *Ask and answer what time a business will open.*

ex. A: **Ginkō wa nan-jī kara desu ka.**

B: **9-jī kara desu.**

1. A: (sūpā)

B: (11:00)

2. A: (yūbinkyoku)

B: (9:00)

B. *Ask and answer what time something will end or close.*

ex. A: **Pātī wa nan-jī made desu ka.**

B: **Gogo 9-jī made desu.**

1. A: (resutoran)

B: (gogo 11:30)

2. A: (kaigi)

B: (10:30)

C. Ask and answer what an event's hours are.

- ex. A: Kaigi wa nan-ji kara nan-ji made desu ka.
 B: 1-ji kara 3-ji made desu.

1. A: (hiru-yasumi)
 B: (12:30, 1:30)
2. A: (eiga)
 B: (4:15, 6:30)



V. Find out when a service will begin or when a facility will open. Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.

ex. Mr. Smith is at a resort hotel. He asks the front desk when meals are served and when the hotel's facilities open.

Sumisu: Sumimasen. Asa-gohan wa nan-ji kara desu ka.

furonto: 7-ji kara desu.

Sumisu: Dōmo arigatō.

1. Sumisu: (ban-gohan)
 furonto: (6:00)
 Sumisu:
2. Sumisu: (pūru)
 furonto: (8:00 a.m.)
 Sumisu:
3. Sumisu: (jimu)
 furonto: (9:00 a.m.)
 Sumisu:



VI. Listen to the CD and fill in the blank based on the information you hear.

Jimu wa kara desu.

VOCABULARY

asa-gohan	breakfast
asa	morning
gohan	meal

furonto	the front desk (of a hotel)
dōmo arigatō	thank you
ban-gohan	dinner
ban	evening

pūru	pool
jimu	gym

SHORT DIALOGUE



Ms. Sasaki wants to call the London branch of her company.

Sasaki: Nakamura-san, ima nan-ji desu ka.

Nakamura: 4-ji han desu.

Sasaki: Rondon wa ima nan-ji desu ka.

Nakamura: Gozen 8-ji han desu.

Sasaki: Sō desu ka. Dōmo arigatō.

Sasaki: Ms. Nakamura, what time is it?

Nakamura: It's 4:30.

Sasaki: What time is it in London?

Nakamura: It's 8:30 in the morning.

Sasaki: Is that so? Thank you very much.

VOCABULARY

sō desu ka I see

NOTES

1. **Sō desu ka.**

This expression, meaning "I see" or "is that so?" is used as a comment on what someone else has said. It is spoken with falling intonation.

Active Communication

1. Ask someone for the time.
2. If you're in Japan, try asking for the business hours of a restaurant or other facilities you are interested in.



TARGET DIALOGUE

TRACK

13

Mr. Smith is shopping in a department store.

みせの ひと：いらっしゃいませ。

スミス：(pointing) それを みせてください。

みせの ひと：はい、どうぞ。

スミス：ありがとうございます。これは いくらですか。

みせの ひと：3,000 えんです。

スミス：(pointing) それは いくらですか。

みせの ひと：これも 3,000 えんです。

スミス：じゃ、それを ください。

みせの ひと：はい、ありがとうございます。

mise no hito: irasshaimase.

Sumisu: (pointing) Sore o misete kudasai.

mise no hito: Hai, dōzo.

Sumisu: Arigatō. Kore wa ikura desu ka.

mise no hito: Sanzen-en desu.

Sumisu: (pointing) Sore wa ikura desu ka.

mise no hito: Kore mo sanzen-en desu.

Sumisu: Ja, sore o kudasai.

mise no hito: Hai, arigatō gozaimasu.

salesperson: May I help you?

Smith: Please show me that one.

salesperson: Yes, here it is.

Smith: Thank you. How much is this?

salesperson: It's 3,000 yen.

Smith: How much is that one?

salesperson: This is also 3,000 yen.

Smith: I'll take that one, then.

salesperson: All right. Thank you.

VOCABULARY

みせ
いらっしゃいませ
それ
みせてください
いくら

mise
irasshaimase
sore
misete kudasai
ikura

shop, store, restaurant
may I help you?, welcome
that one
please show me
how much

3,000	さん	3,000 yen
~	さん	yen
も	も	also, too, either (particle)
じゃ	じゃ	well then
ください	ください	please give me

NOTES**1. Sore o misete kudasai.**

When you want to take a closer look at an item in a store, use "(something) **o misete kudasai**" ("please show me . . .").

2. Sanzen-en

The system of counting large numbers is different in Japanese and English. The chart below shows how to count from a thousand to a trillion.

1,000	sen
10,000	ichi-man
100,000	jū-man
1,000,000	hyaku-man
10,000,000	sen-man
100,000,000	ichi-oku
1,000,000,000	jū-oku
10,000,000,000	hyaku-oku
100,000,000,000	sen-oku
1,000,000,000,000	it-chō

chō oku man

2,222,222,222,222

nichō nisen nihyaku nijūni-oku nisen nihyaku nijūni-man nisen nihyaku nijūni

Decimals. (The word for "decimal point" is **ten**.)

0	rei
0.7	rei ten nana
0.29	rei ten ni kyū
0.538	rei ten go san hachi

Fractions. (**Bun** means "part.")

1/2	ni-bun no ichi	2/3	san-bun no ni
1/4	yon-bun no ichi		

3. Kore mo sanzen-en desu.

The particle **mo** means "too," "also," "either," etc. It is used in both affirmative and negative sentences.

ex. **Sore wa sanzen-en desu. Kore mo sanzen-en desu.**

"That one is 3,000 yen. This one is 3,000 yen, too."

Kore wa watashi no kasa dewa arimasen. Sore mo watashi no dewa arimasen.

"This is not my umbrella. That's not mine either."

4. Ja, kore o kudasai.

Ja and **dewa** correspond to "well" or "well then," interjections that express conclusion or resignation.

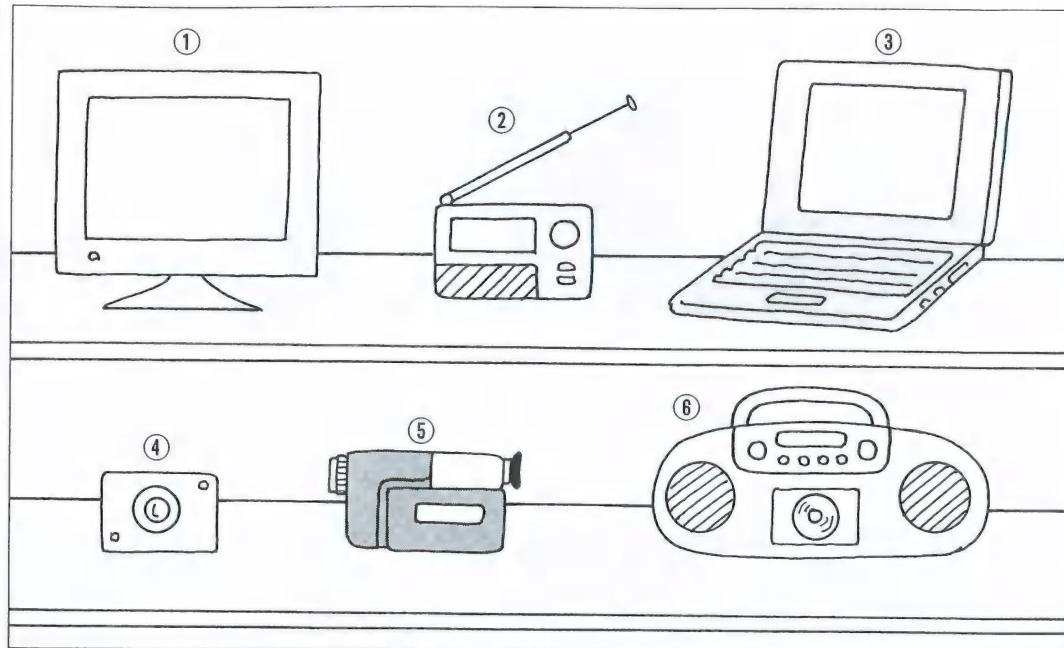
Kore o kudasai means "I'll take this one" and is the phrase to use when you have decided what you want to buy.

PRACTICE

WORD POWER

TRACK
14

I. Electronic appliances:



1. terebi 2. rajio 3. pasokon 4. dejikame 5. bideo-kamera 6. CD-purēyā

II. Numbers:

100	hyaku	1,000	sen	10,000	ichiman
200	nihyaku	2,000	nisen	20,000	niman
300	sambyaku	3,000	sanzen	30,000	samman
400	yonhyaku	4,000	yonsen	40,000	yomman
500	gohyaku	5,000	gosen	50,000	goman
600	ropphyaku	6,000	rokusen	60,000	rokuman
700	nanahyaku	7,000	nanasen	70,000	nanaman
800	happyaku	8,000	hassen	80,000	hachiman
900	kyūhyaku	9,000	kyūsen	90,000	kyūman

Intermediate numbers are made by combining the numbers composing them.

ex. 135 **hyaku-sanjū-go** 1,829 **sen-happyaku-nijūkyū**

NOTE: Large numbers are spelled out here, in romanized Japanese, but throughout the rest of the book, numerals are used to write them, e.g., **3,000-en** for "3,000 yen."

VOCABULARY

terebi
rajio
pasokon
dejikame

television
radio
(personal) computer
digital camera

bideo-kamera
bideo
kamera
CD-purēyā
CD (=shidī)

video camera
video
camera
CD player
CD

III. Japanese currency:



1. 1-en

2. 5-en

3. 10-en

4. 50-en

5. 100-en

6. 500-en



7. 1,000-en



8. 2,000-en



9. 5,000-en



10. 10,000-en

KEY SENTENCES

1. Sore wa terebi desu.
2. Are wa pasokon desu.
3. Kore wa 3,000-en desu. Are mo 3,000-en desu.

1. That is a television set.
2. That over there is a personal computer.
3. This is 3,000 yen. That, too, is 3,000 yen.

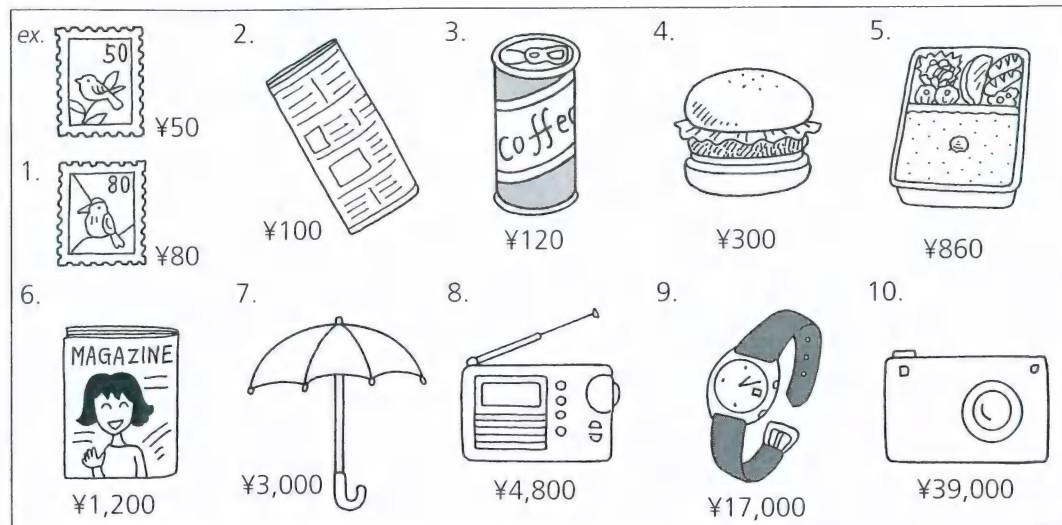
VOCABULARY

are that one over there

EXERCISES



I. *State an item's price.* Look at the illustrations and state the price of each item.



ex. **gojū-en**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

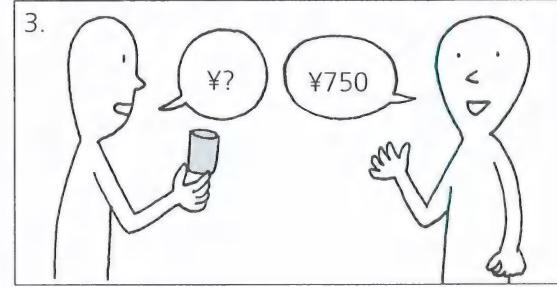
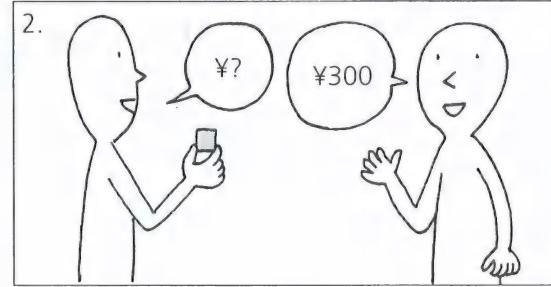
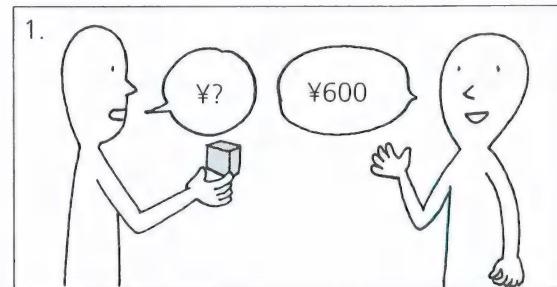
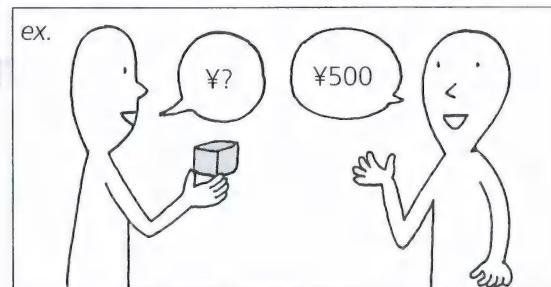
8.

9.

10.



II. *Ask and give an item's price.* Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustrations.



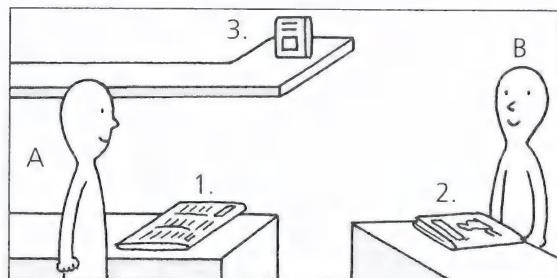
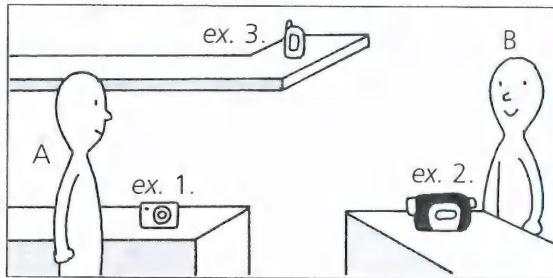
ex. A: **Kore wa ikura desu ka.**

B: **500-en desu.**

1. A:
B:
2. A:
B:
3. A:
B:



III. Identify objects in different locations. Look at the illustration and make up sentences like the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.



ex. 1. **A: Kore wa dejikame desu.**

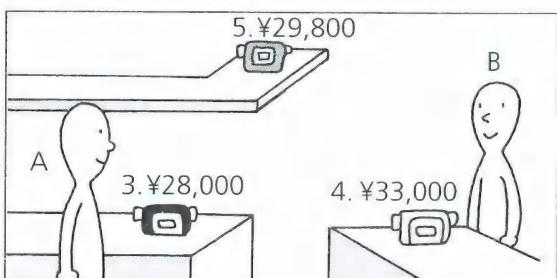
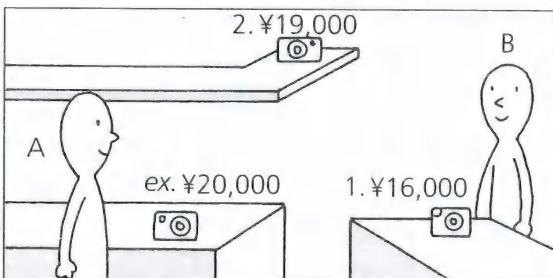
ex. 2. **A: Sore wa bideo-kamera desu.**

ex. 3. **A: Are wa keitai desu.**

1. A: (shimbun)
2. A: (zasshi)
3. A: (hon)



IV. Ask and give an item's price. Use the information in the illustrations to make appropriate questions for each of the answers given.



ex. **A: Kore wa ikura desu ka.**

B: 20,000-en desu.

1. A:
B: 16,000-en desu.

2. A:
B: 19,000-en desu.
3. A:
B: 28,000-en desu.
4. A:
B: 33,000-en desu.
5. A:
B: 29,800-en desu.



V. ***State that two things cost the same or are the same thing.*** Make up sentences following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.

ex. **Kore wa 800-en desu. Sore mo 800-en desu.**

1. (1,500-en)
2. (tokei)
3. (Sumisu-san no hon)



VI. ***Ask the price of more than one item.*** Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.

ex. Sumisu: **Kore wa ikura desu ka.**
mise no hito: 8,000-en desu.
 Sumisu: **Are mo 8,000-en desu ka.**
**mise no hito: lie, 8,000-en dewa arimasen.
 7,500-en desu.**



1. Sumisu:
 mise no hito: (7,000-en)
 Sumisu: (7,000-en)
 mise no hito: (7,000-en)
2. Sumisu:
 mise no hito: (9,000-en)
 Sumisu: (9,000-en)
 mise no hito: (9,000-en)
3. Sumisu
 mise no hito: (6,500-en)
 Sumisu: (6,500-en)
 mise no hito: (6,500-en)



VII. **Confirm what an item is.** Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.

ex. Mr. Smith comes to a store.

Sumisu: **Are wa DVD desu ka.**

mise no hito: lie, **CD desu.**

Sumisu: **Sore wa DVD desu ka.**

mise no hito: Hai, **DVD desu.**

1. Sumisu: (shāpupenshiru)

mise no hito: (bōrupen)

Sumisu: (shāpupenshiru)

mise no hito: (shāpupenshiru)

2. Sumisu: (Furansu-go no jisho)

mise no hito: (Eigo no jisho)

Sumisu: (Furansu-go no jisho)

mise no hito: (Furansu-go no jisho)



VIII. **Buy something at a store.** Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.

ex. Sumisu: **Sumimasen. Are wa bideo-kamera desu ka.**

mise no hito: lie, **dejikame desu.**

Sumisu: **Sore wa bideo-kamera desu ka.**

mise no hito: Hai, **sō desu.**

Sumisu: **Ikura desu ka.**

mise no hito: **50,000-en desu.**

Sumisu: **Ja, sore o kudasai.**

1. Sumisu: (CD-purēyā)

mise no hito: (rajiō)

Sumisu: (CD-purēyā)

mise no hito:

Sumisu:

mise no hito: (15,000-en)

Sumisu:

VOCABULARY

DVD (=dibuidi)
shāpupenshiru
bōrupen

DVD
mechanical pencil
ballpoint pen

Furansu-go
Furansu
-go
jisho
Eigo

French (language)
France
language
dictionary
English (language)

2. Sumisu: (terebi)
 mise no hito: (pasokon)
 Sumisu: (terebi)
 mise no hito:
 Sumisu:
 mise no hito: (180,000-en)
 Sumisu:



IX. Listen to the CD and fill in the blank based on the information you hear.

Bideo-kamera wa -en desu.

SHORT DIALOGUE



Mr. Smith is at a store, shopping.

Sumisu: Kore o kudasai.

mise no hito: 4,300-en desu.

Sumisu: Kādo demo ii desu ka.

mise no hito: Hai, kekkō desu.

Smith: I'll take this.

salesperson: It's 4,300 yen.

Smith: Is it all right to use a credit card?

salesperson: Yes, it's fine.

VOCABULARY

kādo (credit) card

demo ii desu ka is . . . all right?

hai, kekkō desu yes, it's fine

NOTES

1. Kādo demo ii desu ka.

The phrase **demo ii desu ka** is used to ask if something is permissible. It means "is . . . all right?"

Active
Communication

If you're in Japan, try asking the prices of items at vendors where prices are not listed or are written in *kanji*.



TARGET DIALOGUE

TRACK
17

Mr. Smith buys a T-shirt.

スミス：すみません。あの Tシャツは いくらですか。

みせの ひと：どれですか。

スミス：あの あおい Tシャツです。

みせの ひと：あれは 1,500 えんです。

スミス：その あかい Tシャツは いくらですか。

みせの ひと：1,000 えんです。

スミス：じゃ、それを 2まい ください。

■ あかい Tシャツは 1,000 えんです。

Sumisu: Sumimasen. Ano T-shatsu wa ikura desu ka.

mise no hito: Dore desu ka.

Sumisu: Ano aoi T-shatsu desu.

mise no hito: Are wa 1,500-en desu.

Sumisu: Sono akai T-shatsu wa ikura desu ka.

mise no hito: 1,000-en desu.

Sumisu: Ja, sore o 2-mai kudasai.

■ Akai T-shatsu wa 1,000-en desu.

Smith: Excuse me. How much is that T-shirt over there?

salesperson: Which one?

Smith: That blue T-shirt.

salesperson: That's 1,500 yen.

Smith: How much is that red T-shirt?

salesperson: It's 1,000 yen.

Smith: Well then, give me two of those.

■ The red T-shirt is 1,000 yen.

VOCABULARY

あの	ano	that over there (used before a noun)
Tシャツ	T-shatsu	T-shirt
どれ	dore	which one
あおい	aoi	blue
その	sono	that (used before a noun)

あかい	akai	red
2まい	2-mai	two (shirts or other flat objects)
～まい	-mai	(counter for flat objects)

NOTES**1. Sore o 2-mai kudasai.**

-Mai is a unit for counting thin, flat objects like shirts and pieces of paper. Japanese has two numerical systems: the **hitotsu, futatsu, mittsu** system and the abstract **ichi, ni, san** system. Counting things can be done in two ways: (1) using the **hitotsu, futatsu, mittsu** system independently (see Word Power II, p. 39), or (2) using the **ichi, ni, san** system combined with a counter such as **-mai** or **-hon** (**-bon, -pon**), the latter for long, slender objects like pencils and bottles.

ex. **Ringo o futatsu kudasai.** "Please give me two apples."

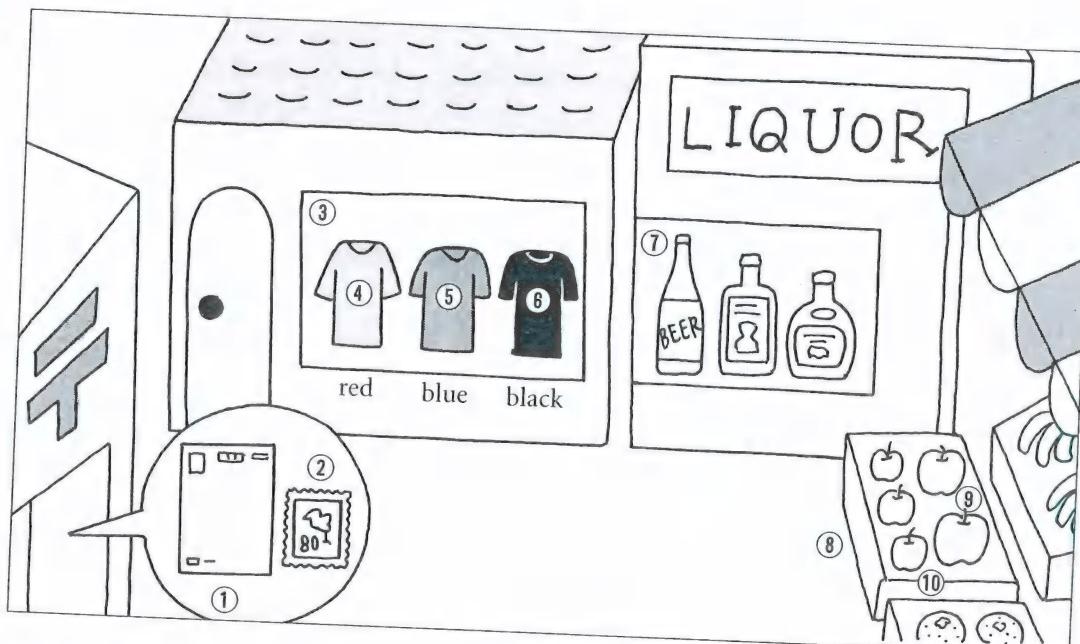
The **hitotsu, futatsu, mittsu** system, however, only goes as far as **tō** (10), after which the **ichi, ni, san** system is used: **jūichi, jūni, jūsan**, etc.

Note the word order here: thing + **o** + number (or number and counter) + **kudasai**.

PRACTICE

WORD POWERTRACK
18

- I. Items for sale:

1. **hagaki**2. **kitte**3. **T-shatsu**4. **akai**5. **aoi**6. **kuroi**7. **biru**8. **ringo**9. **ōkii**10. **chiisai****VOCABULARY**

hagaki	postcard	aoi	blue	ōkii	large, big
kitte	stamp	kuroi	black	chiisai	small, little
T-shatsu	T-shirt	biru	beer		
akai	red	ringo	apple		

II. Numbers and counters:

	  etc.	  etc.	  etc.
1	ichi-mai	ippon	hitotsu
2	ni-mai	ni-hon	futatsu
3	san-mai	sam-bon	mittsu
4	yon-mai	yon-hon	yottsu
5	go-mai	go-hon	itsutsu
6	roku-mai	roppon	muttsu
7	nana-mai	nana-hon	nanatsu
8	hachi-mai	happon	yattsu
9	kyū-mai	kyū-hon	kokonotsu
10	jū-mai	juppon	tō
11	jūichi-mai	jūippon	jūichi
12	jūni-mai	jūni-hon	jūni

KEY SENTENCES

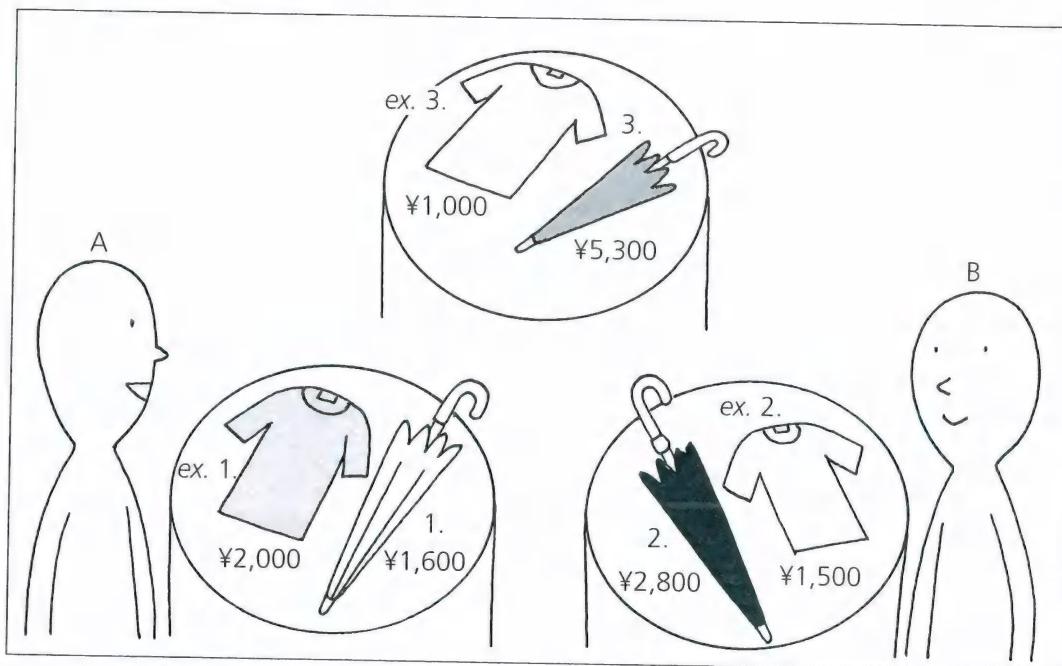
1. Kono T-shatsu wa 2,000-en desu.
 2. Ano chiisai kamera wa 5,000-en desu.
 3. Kore wa Suisu no tokei desu.
 4. Sono ringo o futatsu kudasai.
-
1. This T-shirt is 2,000 yen.
 2. That little camera over there is 5,000 yen.
 3. This is a Swiss watch.
 4. Give me two of those apples.

VOCABULARY

kono this (used before a noun)
 Suisu Switzerland

EXERCISES

- I. **Single out a specific item and state its price.** Look at the illustration and state how much the umbrellas cost, following the pattern of the example.



ex. 1. A: Kono T-shatsu wa 2,000-en desu.

ex. 2. A: Sono T-shatsu wa 1,500-en desu.

ex. 3. A: Ano T-shatsu wa 1,000-en desu.

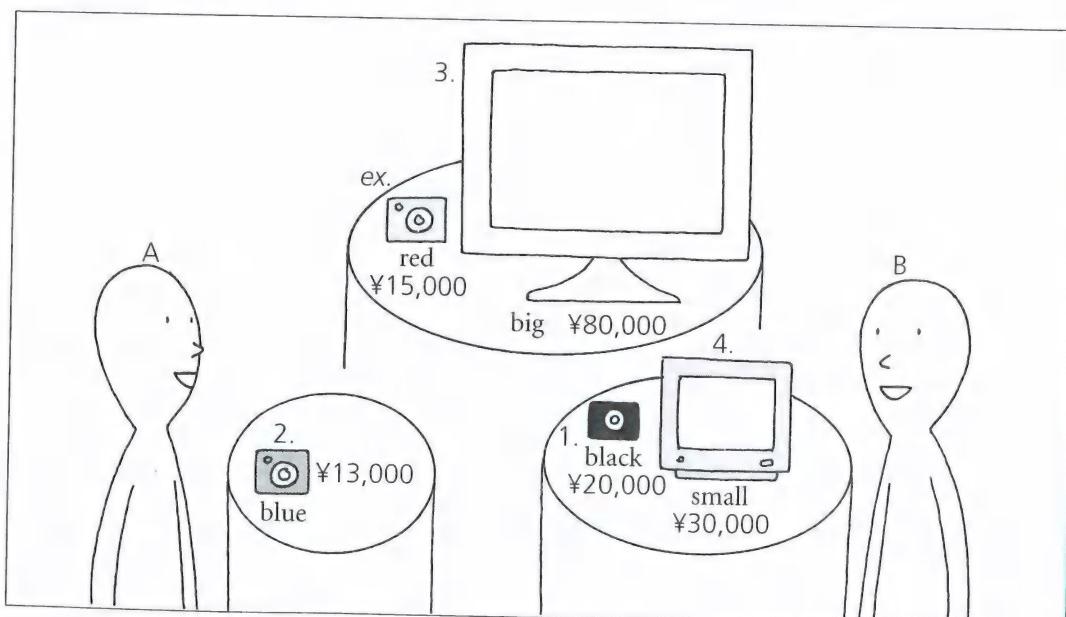
1. A:

2. A:

3. A:



- II. **Ask and give a specific item's price.** Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustration.



ex. A: Ano akai kamera wa ikura desu ka.
 B: 15,000-en desu.

1. A:
B:
2. A:
B:
3. A:
B:
4. A:
B:



III. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

A. *Ask and answer whether an item is from a given country.*

ex. A: Kore wa Suisu no tokei desu ka.
 B: lie, Suisu no dewa arimasen. Furansu no desu.

1. A: (Igirisu no kuruma)
B: (Igirisu no, Itaria no)
2. A: (Nihon no kamera)
B: (Nihon no, Doitsu no)

B. *Ask and answer what an item's country of origin is.*

ex. A: Kore wa doko no pasokon desu ka.
 B: Kankoku no desu.

1. A: (dejikame)
B: (Nihon no)
2. A: (bīru)
B: (Doitsu no)

VOCABULARY

kuruma	car
Itaria	Italy
doko	where, which place
Kankoku	South Korea



IV. Ask an item's price and whether it is a product of Japan. Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

ex. Mr. Smith has gone to a store to shop.

Sumisu: **Ano kamera wa ikura desu ka.**

mise no hito: **20,000-en desu.**

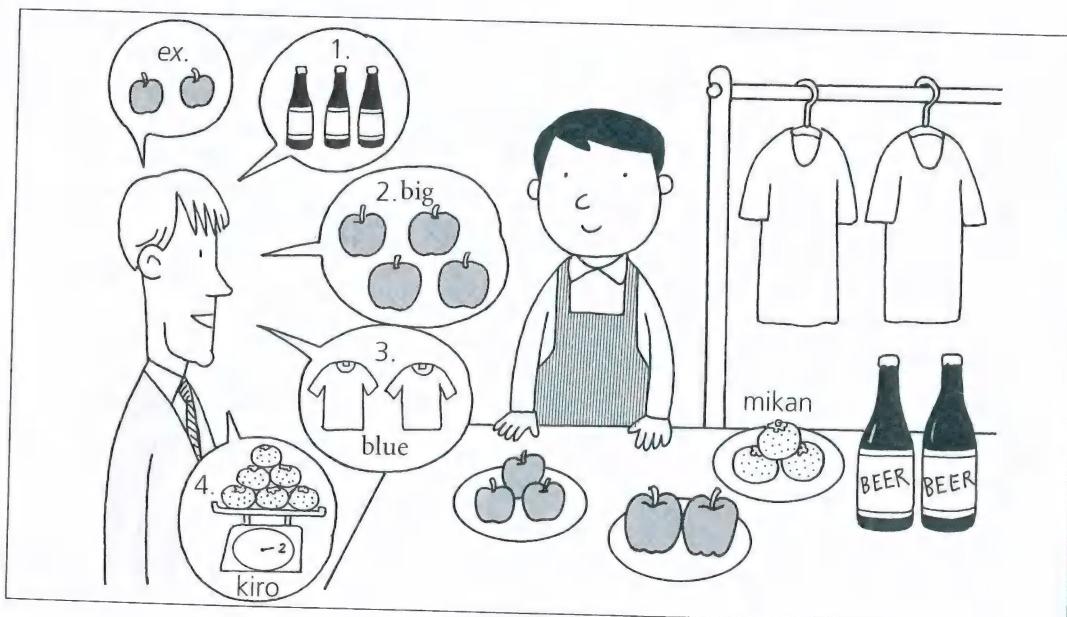
Sumisu: **Are wa Nihon no kamera desu ka.**

mise no hito: **Hai, Nihon no desu.**

1. Sumisu: (sono tokei)
mise no hito: (15,000-en)
 2. Sumisu: (kono terebi)
mise no hito: (43,000-en)
 3. Sumisu: (kono kuruma)
mise no hito: (1,500,000-en)
- Sumisu: (kore, terebi)
mise no hito:
- Sumisu: (kore, kuruma)
mise no hito:



V. Ask for more than one of an item at a store. Make up sentences following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustration.



VOCABULARY

mikan
kilo

tangerine
kilogram

ex. Sumisu: Sono ringo o futatsu kudasai.

1. Sumisu:
2. Sumisu:
3. Sumisu:
4. Sumisu:



VI. *Talk about an item's price and country of origin.* Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined words with the words in parentheses.

ex. Sumisu: Sumimasen. Sono wain wa ikura desu ka.

mise no hito: 1,200-en desu.

Sumisu: Sore wa doko no wain desu ka.

mise no hito: Furansu no desu.

Sumisu: Ja, sore o 2-hon kudasai.

1. Sumisu: (kōhī-kappu)

mise no hito:

Sumisu: (kōhī-kappu)

mise no hito: (Itaria)

Sumisu: (muttsu)

2. Sumisu: (taoru)

mise no hito:

Sumisu: (taoru)

mise no hito: (Igirisu)

Sumisu: (4-mai)



VII. Listen to the CD and choose the correct answers based on the information you hear.

1. Where is the beer from?

a) Nihon b) Amerika c) Doitsu

2. How much does the beer cost?

a) 300-en b) 200-en c) 100-en

VOCABULARY

wain	wine	taoru	towel
kōhī-kappu	coffee cup		
kōhī	coffee		
kappu	cup		

SHORT DIALOGUE

TRACK
20

At a confectionary:

mise no hito: Irasshaimase.

Chan: Shūkurīmu o mittsu kudasai.

mise no hito: Hai. 630-en desu.

salesperson: May I help you?

Chan: I'd like three cream puffs, please.

salesperson: All right. That will be 630 yen.

VOCABULARY

shūkurīmu cream puff

Active
Communication

1. Ask your classmates or colleagues where an item they own is from (i.e., what its country of origin is).
2. If you're in Japan, go shopping and buy more than one of an item. Be sure to use the pattern "number of items + **kudasai**."

Quiz 1 (Units 1–2)

I

Fill in the blank(s) in each sentence with the appropriate particle. Where a particle is not needed, write in an X.

1. Kochira () Sasaki-san desu.
2. Sumisu-san wa ABC Fūzu () bengoshi desu.
3. Buraun-san wa enjinia desu (), bengoshi desu ().
Enjinia desu.
4. Kore wa watashi () hon dewa arimasen.
Suzuki-san () desu.
5. Kaigi wa 9-ji () 11-ji () desu.
6. Sore () ikura desu ka.
3,000-en desu.
Are () 3,000-en desu ka.
lie, 3,000-en dewa arimasen. 3,800-en desu.
7. Sono bīru () 5-hon () kudasai.
8. Sore wa doko () kamera desu ka.
Doitsu () desu.

II

Complete each sentence by filling in the blank(s) with the appropriate word.

1. Hofuman-san wa () desu ka.
Hai, Doitsu-jin desu.
2. Sore wa () desu ka.
Tokei desu.
3. Kore wa () no kasa desu ka.
lie, Takahashi-san no dewa arimasen.
() no desu ka.
Sumisu-san no desu.
4. Sumisu-san no uchi no denwa-bangō wa () desu ka.
03-3459-9660 desu.
5. Hiru-yasumi wa () kara () made desu ka.
12-ji kara 1-ji made desu.
6. Sono akai T-shatsu wa () desu ka.
2,300-en desu.
7. Ano pasokon wa () no desu ka.
Nihon no desu.



GETTING AROUND

Japan boasts one of the most convenient transportation systems in the world. All major cities from Fukuoka in southern Japan to Tokyo in the east and Hachinohe in the north are connected by bullet train. Other train systems connect towns and outlying suburbs of cities. In large metropolitan areas such as Tokyo, Nagoya, and Osaka, there are also extensive subway systems. To an astounding degree of accuracy, these modes of transportation depart and arrive as scheduled.

UNIT ■ 3 GRAMMAR

Motion Verbs

noun **wa** place **ni** **ikimasu**

ex. **Gurei-san wa ashita Kyōto ni ikimasu.** "Mr. Grey will go to Kyoto tomorrow."

■ Verbs

Japanese sentences end with a verb (or some other element followed by **desu**, which behaves like a verb). The endings of verbs show the tense and whether the verb is affirmative or negative.

Tenses of Japanese verbs can be divided roughly into two categories:

1. The present form. The present, or **-masu** form—so called because verbs in this tense end in **-masu**—encompasses both the simple present (used for expressing habitual action) and future tenses.

ex. **Gurei-san wa mainichi kaisha ni ikimasu.**

"Mr. Grey goes to the office (*lit.*, 'company') every day."

(Watashi wa) ashita kaerimasu. "(I) return/am returning/will return tomorrow."

2. The past form. The past, or **-mashita** form, on the other hand, includes not only the simple past tense but also the present perfect.

ex. **(Watashi wa) senshū Kyōto ni ikimashita.** "Last week (I) went to Kyoto."

Gurei-san wa mō uchi ni kaerimashita. "Mr. Grey has already gone home."

The chart below summarizes the tenses of Japanese verbs and shows the endings—affirmative and negative—that correspond to each.

PRESENT FORM		PAST FORM	
aff.	neg.	aff.	neg.
-masu	-masen	-mashita	-masendeshita

■ The particle **ni**

The role of the preposition "to" in English is played by the particle **ni** in Japanese. **Ni** is placed after a noun that denotes a place. It indicates the direction of movement with verbs such as **ikimasu** ("go"), **kimasu** ("come"), and **kaerimasu** ("return").

ex. **Tōkyō ni ikimasu.** "I am going to Tokyo." (*lit.*, "'Tokyo-ward' I am going.")

In this pattern, the particle **e** can also be used in place of **ni**.

noun **wa** place **ni** **ikimasu ka**
Hai, (noun **wa** place **ni**) **ikimasu**
Iie, (noun **wa** place **ni**) **ikimasen**

ex. **Gurei-san wa ashita Kyōto ni ikimasu ka.** "Mr. Grey, will you go to Kyoto tomorrow?"

Hai, ikimasu. "Yes, (I) will go."

Iie, ikimasen. "No, (I) will not go."

■ Questions that contain verbs

To ask a question like "will you go?" that contains a verb, simply add **ka** to the verb. Answers to such questions can be brief, as in the examples above.



TARGET DIALOGUE

TRACK
21

Mr. Smith phones Mr. Takahashi of Nozomi Department Store to confirm the time of Friday's meeting.

スミス：もしもし、ABCのスミスです。

たかはし：たかはしです。おはようございます。

スミス：あしたそちらにいきます。かいぎは3じからですね。

たかはし：はい、3じからです。ひとりできますか。

スミス：いいえ、かいしゃのひとといきます。

たかはし：そうですか。では、あした。

スミス：しつれいします。

■スミスさんはあしたかいしゃのひととのぞみデパートにいきます。

Sumisu: Moshimoshi, ABC no Sumisu desu.

Takahashi: Takahashi desu. Ohayō gozaimasu.

Sumisu: Ashita sochira ni ikimasu. Kaigi wa 3-ji kara desu ne.

Takahashi: Hai, 3-ji kara desu. Hitori de kimasu ka.

Sumisu: Iie, kaisha no hito to ikimasu.

Takahashi: Sō desu ka. Dewa, ashita.

Sumisu: Shitsureishimasu.

■ Sumisu-san wa ashita kaisha no hito to Nozomi Depāto ni ikimasu.

Smith: Hello, this is Smith from ABC.

Takahashi: This is Takahashi. Good morning.

Smith: I'll go to your company (*lit.*, "there") tomorrow. The meeting is from 3:00, right?
Takahashi: Yes, it starts at 3:00. Are you coming alone?

Smith: No, I'll go with someone from the company.
Takahashi: Is that so? Well then, till tomorrow . . .

Smith: Good-bye.

■ Mr. Smith is going to Nozomi Department Store with a colleague tomorrow.

VOCABULARY

もしもし

moshimoshi

hello (on the telephone)

おはようございます

ohayō gozaimasu

good morning

あした

ashita

tomorrow

そちら

sochira

there (where your listener is)

に	ni	to (particle; see Unit 3 Grammar, p. 48)
いきます	ikimasu	go
ね	ne	right?; isn't it? (particle; see Notes 3 below)
ひとりで	hitori de	alone (<i>lit.</i> , "by one person")
きます	kimasu	come
と	to	with, together with (particle)
では	dewa	well then, in any case (formal way of saying <i>ja</i>)
しつれいします	shitsureishimasu	good-bye (<i>lit.</i> , "I'm going to be rude.")

NOTES**1. Moshimoshi**

This is the conventional beginning of a telephone conversation and may be repeated during the call to confirm whether the other party is still on the line.

2. Ashita sochira ni ikimasu.

Relative time expressions like **ashita** "tomorrow," **raishū** ("next week"), **kongetsu** ("this month"), and **kyōnen** ("last year") generally do not take particles.

3. Kaigi wa 3-ji kara desu ne.

The particle **ne** comes at the end of a sentence or phrase and, like "isn't it?" in English, seeks confirmation and agreement from the other person. It is spoken with rising intonation.

4. Hitori de kimasu ka.**lie, kaisha no hito to ikimasu.**

The phrase **kaisha no hito to ikimasu** means "I'll go with someone from the company." The Japanese verbs **ikimasu** and **kimasu** are always used from the point of view of the speaker. **Ikimasu** expresses the idea of moving from where the speaker is now to some other place. **Kimasu**, on the other hand, expresses the idea of moving toward the place where the speaker is now. Therefore, unlike in English, a speaker talking about going to the place where the listener is located, as in the above exchange, uses **ikimasu** rather than **kimasu**.

The particle **to** ("with") in **kaisha no hito to ikimasu** is used to indicate accompaniment.

5. Shitsureishimasu.

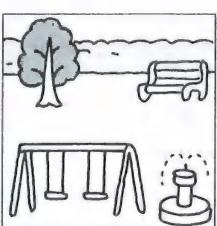
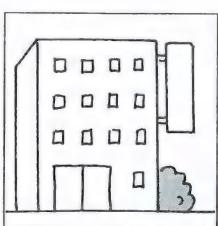
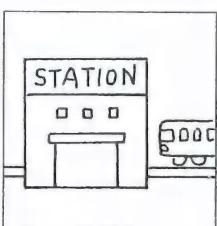
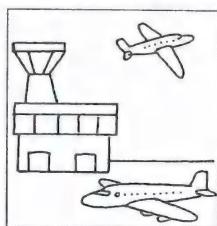
This expression is used as a form of "good-bye" when hanging up the phone or leaving a house or room. It is also used when entering a house or room, passing in front of someone, leaving in the middle of a gathering, and so on to mean "excuse me."

PRACTICE

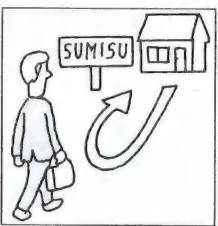
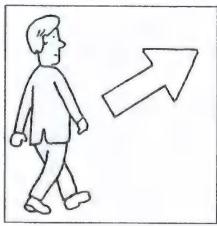
WORD POWER

TRACK
22

I. Destinations:

1. **kūkō**2. **eki**3. **shisha**4. **kōen**5. **tomodachi
no uchi**

II. Verbs:

1. **ikimasu**2. **kimasu**3. **kaerimasu**

III. Time expressions:

	LAST	THIS	NEXT
day	kinō	kyō	ashita
week	senshū	konshū	raishū
month	sengetsu	kongetsu	raigetsu
year	kyonen	kotoshi	rainen

VOCABULARY

kūkō airport
eki station
shisha branch office
kōen park
tomodachi friend

uchi house
ikimasu go
kimasu come
kaerimasu return, go home

kinō yesterday
kyō today
ashita tomorrow
senshū last week
konshū this week

raishū next week
sengetsu last month
kongetsu this month
raigetsu next month
kyonen last year

KEY SENTENCES

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Sumisu-san wa ashita ginkō ni ikimasu. | 2. Sumisu-san wa senshū Honkon ni ikimashita. |
| 3. Chan-san wa kinō tomodachi to resutoran ni ikimashita. | 4. Chan-san wa kyonen Nihon ni kimashita. |
| 5. Sumisu-san wa rainen Amerika ni kaerimasu. | |
| 1. Mr. Smith is going to the bank tomorrow. | 2. Mr. Smith went to Hong Kong last week. |
| 3. Ms. Chan went to a restaurant with a friend yesterday. | 4. Ms. Chan came to Japan last year. |
| 5. Mr. Smith will return to the United States next year. | |

EXERCISES

- I. *Practice conjugating verbs.* Repeat the verbs below and memorize their forms—present and past, affirmative and negative.

	PRESENT FORM		PAST FORM	
	aff.	neg.	aff.	neg.
go	ikimasu	ikimasen	ikimashita	ikimasendeshita
come	kimasu	kimasen	kimashita	kimasendeshita
return, go home	kaerimasu	kaerimases	kaerimashita	kaerimasendeshita



- II. Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.

- A. *State where someone will go.*

ex. **Sumisu-san wa ginkō ni ikimasu.**

1. (kūkō)
2. (Tōkyō Eki)
3. (Ōsaka-shisha)
4. (Ginza no depāto)

- B. *State when someone will go to Kyoto.*

ex. **Sumisu-san wa ashita Kyōto ni ikimasu.**

1. (raishū)
2. (raigetsu)
3. (asatte)

VOCABULARY

Honkon	Hong Kong	Ginza	Ginza (famous shopping district in Tokyo)
Tōkyō Eki	Tokyo Station	Kyōto	Kyoto
Ōsaka-shisha	Osaka (branch) office	asatte	the day after tomorrow
Ōsaka	Osaka		

C. State when someone went to Hong Kong.

ex. Sumisu-san wa kinō Honkon ni ikimashita.

1. (senshū)
2. (sengetsu)
3. (kyonon)



III. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.

A. Ask and answer whether someone will go to a particular place.

ex. A: Sumisu-san wa ashita Kyōto ni ikimasu ka.
B: Hai, ikimasu.

1. A: (yūbinkyoku)
B:
2. A: (Ginza no depāto)
B:

B. Ask and answer whether someone will go to a particular place.

ex. A: Sumisu-san wa ashita ginkō ni ikimasu ka.
B: lie, ikimasen.

1. A: (Ōsaka-shisha)
B:
2. A: (kūkō)
B:

C. Ask and answer whether someone went to a particular place.

ex. A: Sumisu-san wa kinō Honkon ni ikimashita ka.
B: Hai, ikimashita.

1. A: (kōen)
B:
2. A: (tomodachi no uchi)
B:

D. Ask and answer whether someone went to a particular place.

- ex. A: Sumisu-san wa kinō taishikan ni ikimashita ka.
 B: lie, ikimasendeshita.

1. A: (Nozomi Depāto)
 B:
2. A: (ginkō)
 B:



IV. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.

A. Ask and answer where someone will go.

- ex. A: Sumisu-san wa ashita doko ni ikimasu ka.
 B: Nozomi Depāto ni ikimasu.

1. A:
 B: (Kyōto)
2. A:
 B: (tomodachi no uchi)

B. Ask and answer when someone will go to a particular place.

- ex. A: Katō-san wa itsu Ōsaka-shisha ni ikimasu ka.
 B: Raishū ikimasu.

1. A:
 B: (ashita)
2. A:
 B: (raigetsu)



V. State whom someone will go somewhere with. Make up sentences following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined word with the alternatives given.

- ex. Chan-san wa tomodachi to resutoran ni ikimasu.

1. (Nakamura-san)
2. (Suzuki-san)
3. (Sumisu-san)

VOCABULARY

itsu

when



VI. *Ask and answer whom someone will go somewhere with.* Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined word with the alternatives given.

ex. A: **Sumisu-san wa ashita dare to Nozomi Depāto ni ikimasu ka.**
B: Katō-san to ikimasu.

1. A:
B: (Chan-san)
2. A:
B: (Sasaki-san)



VII. Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.

A. *State who came to Japan.*

ex. Sumisu-san wa kyonen Nihon ni kimashita.

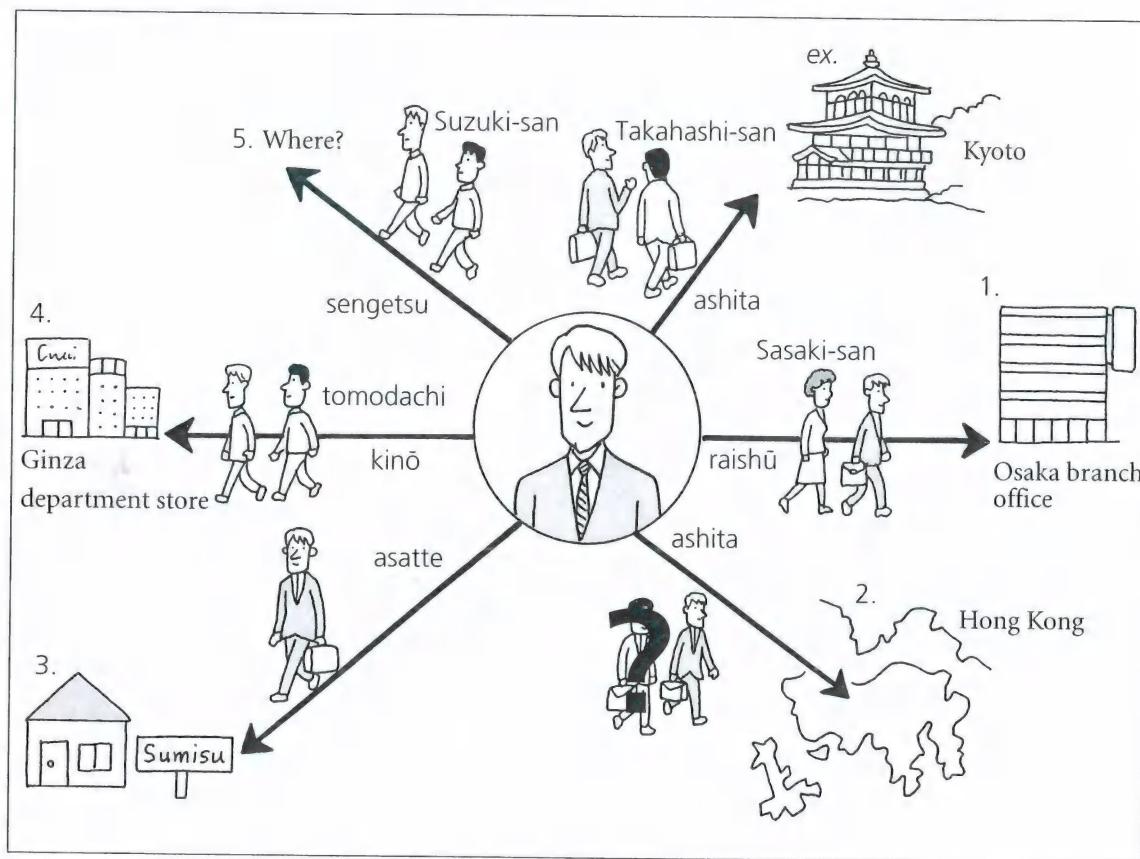
1. (Chan-san)
2. (Gurīn-san)

B. *State who will return to America.*

ex. Sumisu-san wa rainen Amerika ni kaerimasu.

1. (Gurīn-san)
2. (Sumisu-san no tomodachi)

VIII. **State when, where, and with whom someone will travel.** Make up sentences following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustration.



1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

VOCABULARY

Yokohama-shisha	Yokohama (branch) office
Yokohama	Yokohama (port city southwest of Tokyo)



IX. Talk about a plan. Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined words with the words in parentheses.

ex. Mr. Smith is talking on the phone with a person from the Yokohama branch office.

Yokohama-shisha no hito: Sumisu-san wa itsu Yokohama-shisha ni ikimasu ka.

Sumisu: Ashita ikimasu.

Yokohama-shisha no hito: Dare to ikimasu ka.

Sumisu: Chan-san to ikimasu.

Yokohama-shisha no hito: Sō desu ka.

1. Yokohama-shisha no hito:

Sumisu: (raishū)

Yokohama-shisha no hito:

Sumisu: (Katō-san)

Yokohama-shisha no hito:

2. Yokohama-shisha no hito:

Sumisu: (asatte)

Yokohama-shisha no hito:

Sumisu: (Sasaki-san)

Yokohama-shisha no hito:



X. Listen to the CD and fill in the blanks based on the information you hear.

Sumisu-san wa asatte to ni ikimasu.

SHORT DIALOGUES



I. Ms. Chan sees Mr. Suzuki in front of ABC Foods carrying a large piece of luggage.

Chan: A, Suzuki-san, shutchō desu ka.

Suzuki: Ee, Ōsaka-shisha ni ikimasu. Asatte Tōkyō ni kaerimasu.

Chan: Sō desu ka. Itterasshai.

Chan: Oh, Mr. Suzuki, are you going on a business trip?

Suzuki: Yes, I'm going to the Osaka branch office. I'll come back to Tokyo the day after tomorrow.

Chan: Really? Have a good trip.

VOCABULARY

a oh (interjection used to get someone's attention)

shutchō business trip

itterasshai good-bye, have a nice trip

II. At a bus stop, Mr. Smith asks the driver a question before boarding.

Sumisu: **Sumimasen. Kono basu wa Shibuya ni ikimasu ka.**

basu no untenshu: lie, ikimasen.

Sumisu: **Dono basu ga ikimasu ka.**

basu no untenshu: 88-ban no basu ga ikimasu.

Sumisu: **Arigatō gozaimasu.**

Smith:

Excuse me. Does this bus go to Shibuya?

bus driver:

No, it doesn't.

Smith:

Which bus goes there?

bus driver:

The number 88 bus goes there.

Smith:

Thank you.

VOCABULARY

basu

bus

Shibuya

Shibuya (district in Tokyo)

untenshu

driver

dono

which (used before a noun)

ga

(particle that marks the subject of a sentence; see Note 2 below)

-ban

number . . . (counter; used as a suffix after a number)

NOTES

1. **Dono basu**

Dore is used alone to mean "which," but if "which" is to be followed by a noun, then **dono** is used.

ex. **dore**, "which one"

dono basu, "which bus"

2. **Dono basu ga ikimasu ka.**

88-ban no basu ga ikimasu.

The particle **ga** is used instead of the topic marker **wa** after interrogatives like **dore** and **dono**. In the case of **dono**, it follows the noun: **dono basu ga**. **Ga** is repeated in replies to questions of the **dore ga** or **dono . . . ga** pattern, as in the exchange here.

Active Communication

Ask someone where they are going tomorrow, next week, next month, and so on.

TRACK
25

TARGET DIALOGUE

Mr. Smith goes to Nozomi Department Store on business with Ms. Chan on Friday.

たかはし：スミスさん、チャンさん、どうぞ おはいりください。

スミス：しつれいします。

チャン：しつれいします。

たかはし：どうぞ こちらへ。

スミス、チャン：ありがとうございます。

たかはし：くるまで きましたか。

スミス：いいえ、ちかてつで きました。

■スミスさんは きんようびに チャンさんと ちかてつで のぞみ デパートに いきました。

Takahashi: Sumisu-san, Chan-san, dōzo ohairikudasai.

Sumisu: Shitsureishimasu.

Chan: Shitsureishimasu.

Takahashi: Dōzo kochira e.

Sumisu, Chan: Arigatō gozaimasu.

Takahashi: Kuruma de kimashita ka.

Sumisu: lie, chikatetsu de kimashita.

■ Sumisu-san wa kin-yōbi ni Chan-san to chikatetsu de Nozomi Depāto ni ikimashita.

Takahashi: Mr. Smith, Ms. Chan, please come in.

Smith: Excuse me.

Chan: Excuse me.

Takahashi: Come right this way.

Smith, Chan: Thank you.

Takahashi: Did you come by car?

Smith: No, we came by subway.

■ On Friday, Mr. Smith went with Ms. Chan to Nozomi Department Store by subway.

VOCABULARY

おはいりください
どうぞ こちらへ
で
ちかてつ
きんようび
に

ohairikudasai
dōzo kochira e
de
chikatetsu
kin-yōbi
ni

please come in
come right this way
by means of (particle indicating means)
subway
Friday
at, on, in (particle indicating time; see Note 2 below)

NOTES

1. Kuruma de kimashita ka.

The function of the particle **de** ("by means of"), which follows nouns, is to express means of conveyance.

- ex. **basu de**, "by bus"
takushī de, "by taxi"

But to say "by foot," use **aruite**, e.g., **aruite kimashita**, "(I) walked here."

To ask the means by which someone will go somewhere, use **nan de**:

- ex. **Nan de ikimasu ka**. "How will you go?"
Basu de ikimasu. "I'll go by bus."

2. Kin-yōbi ni . . . ikimashita.

Unlike relative time expressions (see Note 2, p. 50), specific time expressions take the particle **ni**.

- ex. **5-ji ni**, "at 5:00"
do-yōbi ni, "on Saturday"
12-nichi ni, "on the twelfth"
2006-nen ni, "in 2006"

 PRACTICE

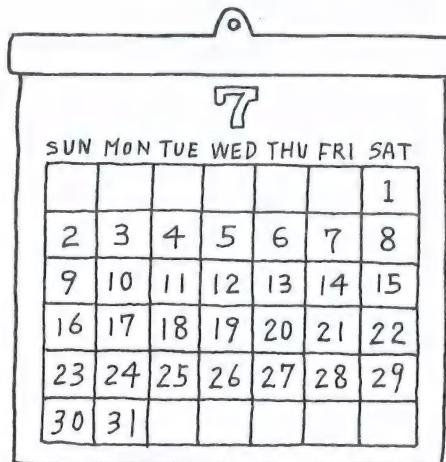
WORD POWER



I. Dates:

TRACK
26

YEARS		
1998-nen	sen kyūhyaku kyūjūhachi-nen	the year 1998
2006-nen	nisen roku-nen	the year 2006



DAYS OF THE WEEK	
nichi-yōbi	Sunday
getsu-yōbi	Monday
ka-yōbi	Tuesday
sui-yōbi	Wednesday
moku-yōbi	Thursday
kin-yōbi	Friday
do-yōbi	Saturday

VOCABULARY

- nen** year (counter)
-yōbi day (of the week)

MONTHS		DAYS OF THE MONTH		
ichi-gatsu	January	tsuitachi	1st	jūshichi-nichi 17th
ni-gatsu	February	futsuka	2nd	jūhachi-nichi 18th
san-gatsu	March	mikka	3rd	jūku-nichi 19th
shi-gatsu	April	yokka	4th	hatsuka 20th
go-gatsu	May	itsuka	5th	nijūichi-nichi 21st
roku-gatsu	June	muika	6th	nijūni-nichi 22nd
shichi-gatsu	July	nanoka	7th	nijūsan-nichi 23rd
hachi-gatsu	August	yōka	8th	nijūyokka 24th
ku-gatsu	September	kokonoka	9th	nijūgo-nichi 25th
jū-gatsu	October	tōka	10th	nijūroku-nichi 26th
jūichi-gatsu	November	jūichi-nichi	11th	nijūshichi-nichi 27th
jūni-gatsu	December	jūni-nichi	12th	nijūhachi-nichi 28th
		jūsan-nichi	13th	nijūku-nichi 29th
		jūyokka	14th	sanjū-nichi 30th
		jūgo-nichi	15th	sanjūichi-nichi 31st
		jūroku-nichi	16th	

NOTE: Months and dates are romanized here, but elsewhere in the book numerals are used to write them, e.g., **1-gatsu** for "January," **11-nichi** for "the eleventh," etc.

II. Means of transportation:



1. **densha** 2. **chikatetsu** 3. **kuruma** 4. **takushī** 5. **shinkansen** 6. **hikōki**

KEY SENTENCES

- Kaigi wa sui-yōbi desu.
- Buraun-san wa 3-gatsu 26-nichi ni Igirisu kara Nihon ni kimashita.
- Jonson-san wa raishū no kin-yōbi ni Nihon ni kimasu.
- Sumisu-san wa shinkansen de Ōsaka ni ikimasu.

- The meeting is Wednesday.
- Ms. Brown came to Japan from the United Kingdom on March 26.
- Mr. Johnson will come to Japan next Friday.
- Mr. Smith is going to Osaka on the Shinkansen.

VOCABULARY

-gatsu	month	takushī	taxi
-nichi	day (of the month) (counter)	shinkansen	the Shinkansen (Japan's bullet train)
densha	train	hikōki	airplane
chikatetsu	subway	kara	from (particle indicating origin or point of departure)
kuruma	car	Jonson	Johnson (surname)

EXERCISES



- I. *State when a meeting will be held.* Make up sentences following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined word with the alternatives given.

ex. **Kaigi wa sui-yōbi desu.**

1. (getsu-yōbi)
2. (4-gatsu hatsuka)



- II. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

A. *Ask and answer when a festival will be held.*

ex. **A: O-matsuri wa nan-gatsu desu ka.**
B: 9-gatsu desu.

1. A: (nan-nichi)
 B: (17-nichi)
2. A: (nan-yōbi)
 B: (ka-yōbi)

B. *Ask and answer when an event will take place.*

ex. **A: Tanjōbi wa itsu desu ka.**
B: 8-gatsu 19-nichi desu.

1. A: (kaigi)
 B: (7-gatsu tsuitachi)
2. A: (pātī)
 B: (raishū no do-yōbi)

C. *Ask and answer when an event will take place, from when and until when.*

ex. **A: Natsu-yasumi wa itsu kara itsu made desu ka.**
B: 8-gatsu mikka kara 28-nichi made desu.

1. A: (shutchō)
 B: (getsu-yōbi, moku-yōbi)
2. A: (ryokō)
 B: (4-gatsu 29-nichi, 5-gatsu itsuka)

VOCABULARY

o-matsuri	festival	nan-nichi	what day (of the month)	natsu-yasumi	summer vacation
o-	(polite prefix)	nan-yōbi	what day (of the week)	natsu	summer
nan-gatsu	what month	tanjōbi	birthday	ryokō	trip, travel



III. ***State when someone came to a place.*** Make up sentences following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined word with the alternatives given.

ex. **Buraun-san wa 4-gatsu ni Igirisu kara kimashita.**

1. (11-gatsu)
2. (3-gatsu 26-nichi)
3. (2004-nen)



IV. ***Ask and answer when someone will come to Japan.*** Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined word with the alternatives given.

ex. A: **Jonson-san wa itsu Nihon ni kimasu ka.**
B: Sui-yōbi ni kimasu.

1. A:
B: (nichi-yōbi)
2. A:
B: (raishū no kin-yōbi)



V. ***State how someone got home.*** Make up sentences following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined part with the alternatives given.

ex. **Sumisu-san wa chikatetsu de uchi ni kaerimashita.**

1. (takushī de)
2. (densha de)
3. (aruite)



VI. ***Ask and answer how someone will get to Osaka.*** Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined word with the words in parentheses.

ex. A: **Sumisu-san wa nan de Ōsaka ni ikimasu ka.**
B: Kuruma de ikimasu.

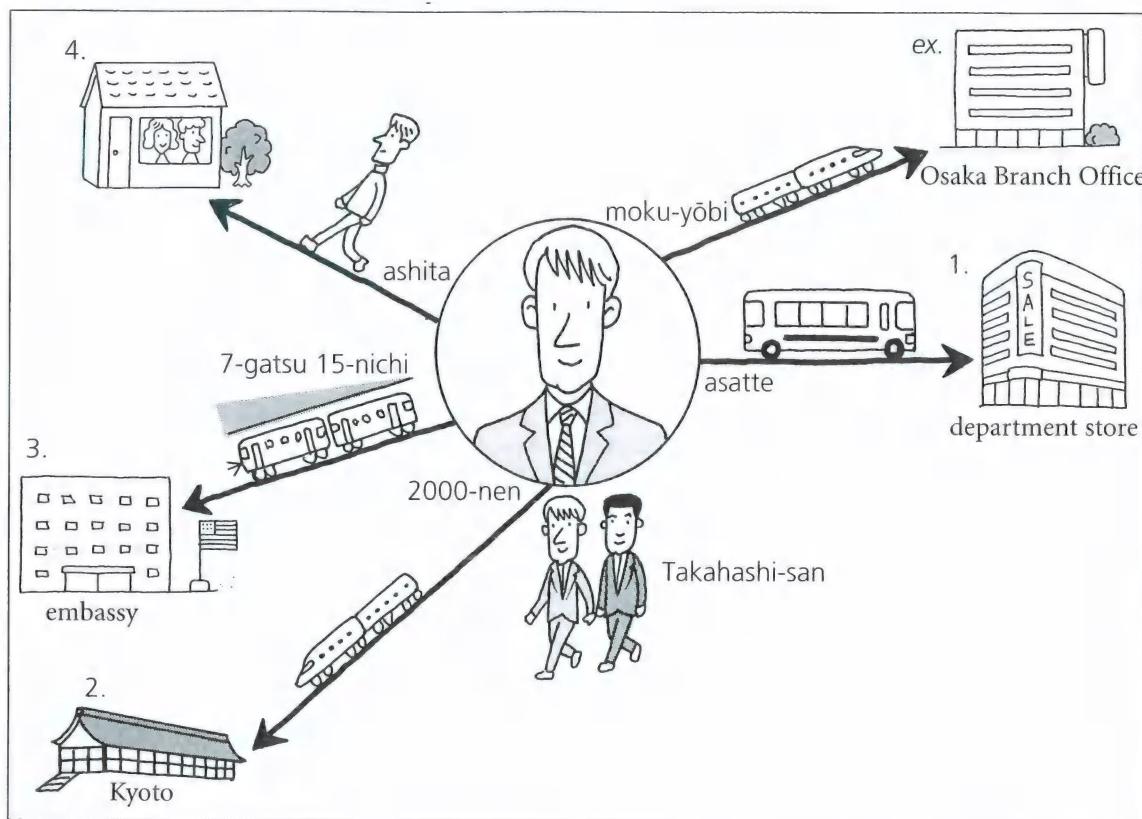
1. A:
B: (shinkansen)
2. A:
B: (hikōki)

VOCABULARY

aruite	by foot, by walking
nan de	by what means



VII. **State when and how someone will reach his destination.** Look at the illustration and make up sentences following the pattern of the example.



- ex. **Sumisu-san wa moku-yōbi ni shinkansen de Ōsaka-shisha ni ikimasu.**
1.
 2.
 3.
 4.



VIII. ***Describe a schedule.*** Look at the page from Mr. Smith's weekly planner and make up sentences following the pattern of the example and based on the information provided.

ex.	Mon.	12:00	Go to Tokyo Hotel (by taxi, with Mr. Suzuki)
	Tue.		
1.	Wed.		Go to Osaka branch office (by airplane, alone)
	Thu.		
2.	Fri.	12:00	Go to the restaurant (with my secretary)
		4:00	Go to Yokohama branch office (with Ms. Sasaki)
		6:00	Go to the American Embassy
	Sat.		
3.	Sun.	9:00 a.m.	Go to the park (with friends)
		7:00 p.m.	Go to a friend's house (with Mr. Suzuki)

ex. Sumisu-san wa getsu-yōbi no 12-ji ni Suzuki-san to takushi de Tōkyō Hoteru ni iki-masu.



IX. ***Talk about a plan.*** Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined words with the words in parentheses.

ex. Ōsaka-shisha no hito: Raishū no getsu-yōbi ni dochira ni ikimasu.

Sumisu: Nan-ji ni kimasu ka.

Ōsaka-shisha no hito: 10-ji ni ikimasu.

Sumisu: Nan de kimasu ka.

Ōsaka-shisha no hito: Shinkansen de ikimasu.

Sumisu: **Sō desu ka.**

1. Ōsaka-shisha no hito:
Sumisu:
Ōsaka-shisha no hito: (9-ji)
Sumisu:
Ōsaka-shisha no hito: (hikōki)
Sumisu:

VOCABULARY

Tōkyō Hoteru

Tokyo Hotel (fictitious hotel name)
hotel

2. Ōsaka-shisha no hito:

Sumisu:

Ōsaka-shisha no hito: (11-ji)

Sumisu:

Ōsaka-shisha no hito: (shinkansen)

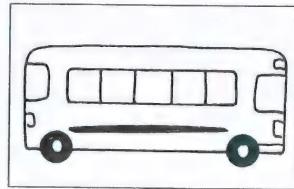
Sumisu:

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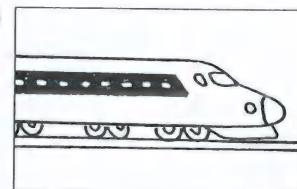
X. Listen to the CD and choose the correct answers to the questions asked.

1. a) getsu-yōbi b) moku-yōbi c) sui-yōbi

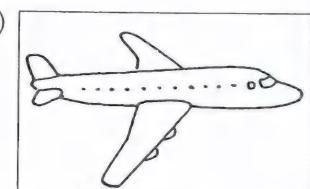
2. a)



b)



c)



SHORT DIALOGUE

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A conversation while drinking tea at Nozomi Department Store:

Takahashi: Chan-san wa itsu Nihon ni kimashita ka.

Chan: Kyonen no 10-gatsu ni Honkon kara kimashita.

Takahashi: Sō desu ka. Natsu-yasumi ni Honkon ni kaerimasu ka.

Chan: lie, kaerimasen. Tomodachi to Okinawa ni ikimasu.

Takahashi: Ms. Chan, when did you come to Japan?

Chan: I came in October of last year, from Hong Kong.

Takahashi: Really? Will you go back to Hong Kong for summer vacation?

Chan: No, I won't. I'm going to Okinawa with a friend.

VOCABULARY

Okinawa

Okinawa (islands on the southwestern tip of Japan)

Active Communication

- Ask people when their birthdays are.
- Ask people when their summer vacations are.



UNIT
4

A WEEKEND EXCURSION

In the vicinity of Tokyo lie a number of places to visit for pleasure. From the historical sites of Nikko in the north to the gorgeous lakes surrounding Mt. Fuji in the southwest, these locations are only about two hours away from the city. Other popular places include Kamakura, a historical town that dates back to the twelfth century; Okutama, a region abound with rivers, gorges, and mountains; and Hakone, an attractive place to enjoy *onsen*. *Onsen* are Japanese spas, and to visit one is a small luxury that the Japanese enjoy tremendously.

UNIT ■ **4** GRAMMAR

Existence of People and Things

place **ni** noun **ga** arimasu/imasu

ex. **1-kai ni resutoran ga arimasu.** "There is a restaurant on the first floor."

Uketsuke ni onna no hito ga imasu. "There is a woman at the reception desk."

■ The verbs **arimasu** and **imasu**

Both verbs express "being." **Arimasu** is used for inanimate things (books, buildings, trees), and **imasu** for animate things (people, animals, insects).

■ The particle **ni**

Existence in or at a place is indicated by the particle **ni**.

■ The subject marker **ga**

When a subject is introduced for the first time, or when the speaker believes the information to be new to the listener, the subject marker **ga** is used after the noun. **Ga** should be used, for instance, when stating that someone or something unknown to your listener is in or at a particular place.

noun **wa** place **ni arimasu/imasu**

ex. **Resotoran wa 1-kai ni arimasu.** "The restaurant is on the first floor."

■ **Ga → wa**

To state that a thing or person exists in a particular location, use **ga arimasu/imasu**, as in **1-kai ni resotoran ga arimasu**. But if you want to comment about that thing or person—even to say where it or he/she exists—use **wa** instead of **ga**, as in **Resotoran wa 1-kai ni arimasu**, where "the restaurant" is the topic of the sentence. Note the difference in translation: "There is a restaurant on the first floor" for the first sentence, versus "The restaurant is on the first floor" for the second.



TARGET DIALOGUE

TRACK
29

Mr. Kato and Ms. Chan are talking about Nikko.

かとう：どようびに かぞくと にっこに いきます。

チャン：そうですか。にっこに なにが ありますか。

かとう：おおきい おてらや じんじゃが あります。おんせんも あります。

チャン：おんせんって なんですか。

かとう：(shows her a pamphlet and points) これです。にほんの スパですよ。

チャン：いいですね。

■ かとうさんは どようびに かぞくと にっこに いきます。
にっこに おおきい おてらや じんじゃが あります。

Katō: Do-yōbi ni kazoku to Nikkō ni ikimasu.

Chan: Sō desu ka. Nikkō ni nani ga arimasu ka.

Katō: Ōkii o-tera ya jinja ga arimasu. Onsen mo arimasu.

Chan: Onsen tte nan desu ka.

Katō: (shows her a pamphlet and points) Kore desu. Nihon no supa desu yo.

Chan: Ii desu ne.

■ Katō-san wa do-yōbi ni kazoku to Nikkō ni ikimasu.
Nikkō ni ōkii o-tera ya jinja ga arimasu.

Kato: On Saturday I'm going to Nikko with my family.

Chan: Really? What is there in Nikko?

Kato: There are large temples and shrines. There are also onsen.

Chan: What are onsen?

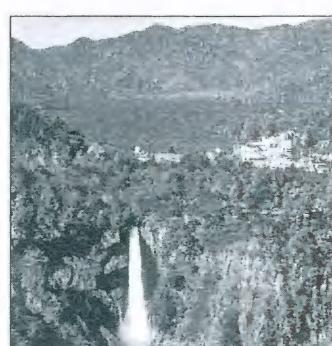
Kato: These. Japanese spas.

Chan: That's nice.

■ Mr. Kato will go to Nikko with his family on Saturday. There are large temples and shrines (and other such things) in Nikko.



The Toshogu Shrine (Nikko)



Nikko

VOCABULARY

かぞく
にっこ
なに
あります
おてら

kazoku
Nikkō
nani
arimasu
o-tera

family
Nikko (scenic area north of Tokyo)
what
be, exist
Buddhist temple

や	ya	and, and so on (particle; see Note 1 below)
じんじゃ	jinja	Shinto shrine
おんせん	onsen	hot spring (resort)
～って なんですか	-tte nan desu ka	what is a/an . . . ?
スパ	supa	spa
よ	yo	(particle; see Note 2 below)
いいですね	ii desu ne	that's nice

NOTES**1. (Nikkō ni) o-tera ya jinja ga arimasu.**

The particle **ya** is used for “and” when listing two or more things or people and implying the existence of others. Another particle, **to**, also means “and,” but it does not imply the existence of other people or things.

ex. **1-kai ni ginkō to kombini ga arimasu.**

“There is a bank and a convenience store on the first floor (and nothing else).”

Note that unlike “and” in English, both **ya** and **to** are used only to connect nouns. They cannot be used to connect verbs or clauses.

2. Nihon no supa desu yo.

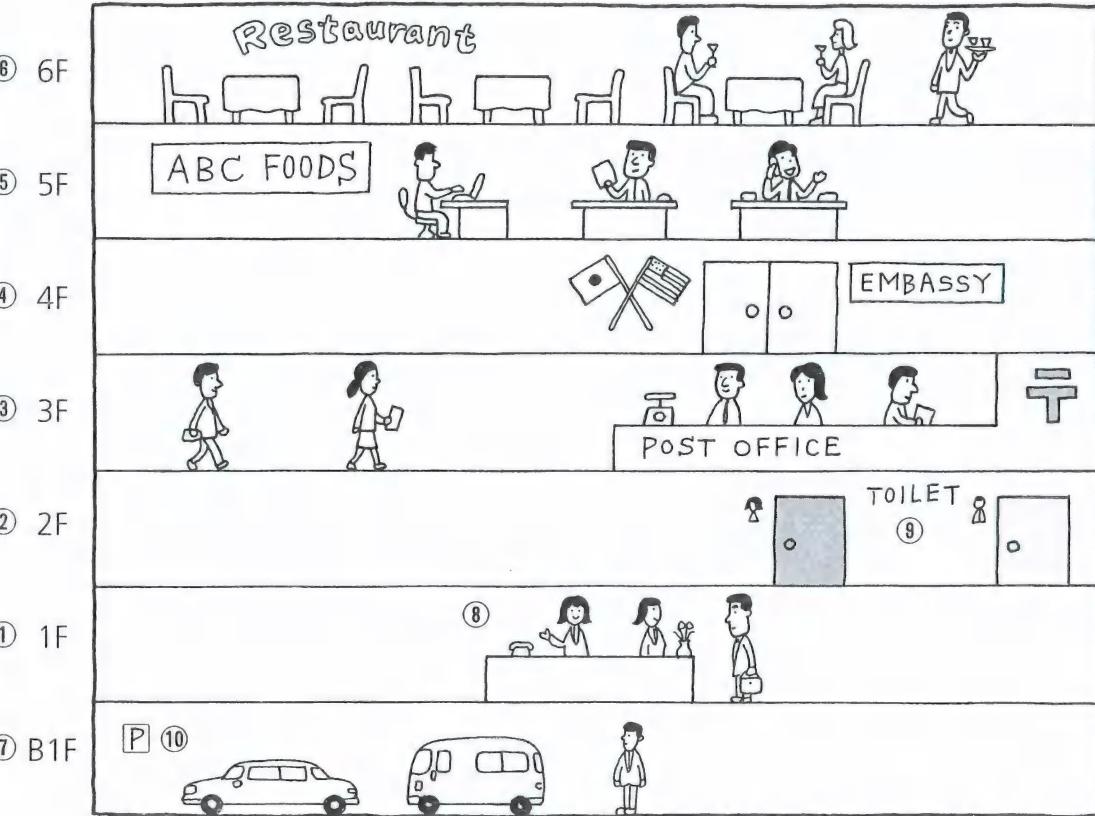
The particle **yo** is added to the end of a sentence to call attention to information the speaker thinks the other person does not know.

PRACTICE

WORD POWER

TRACK
30

- I. Parts of a building:



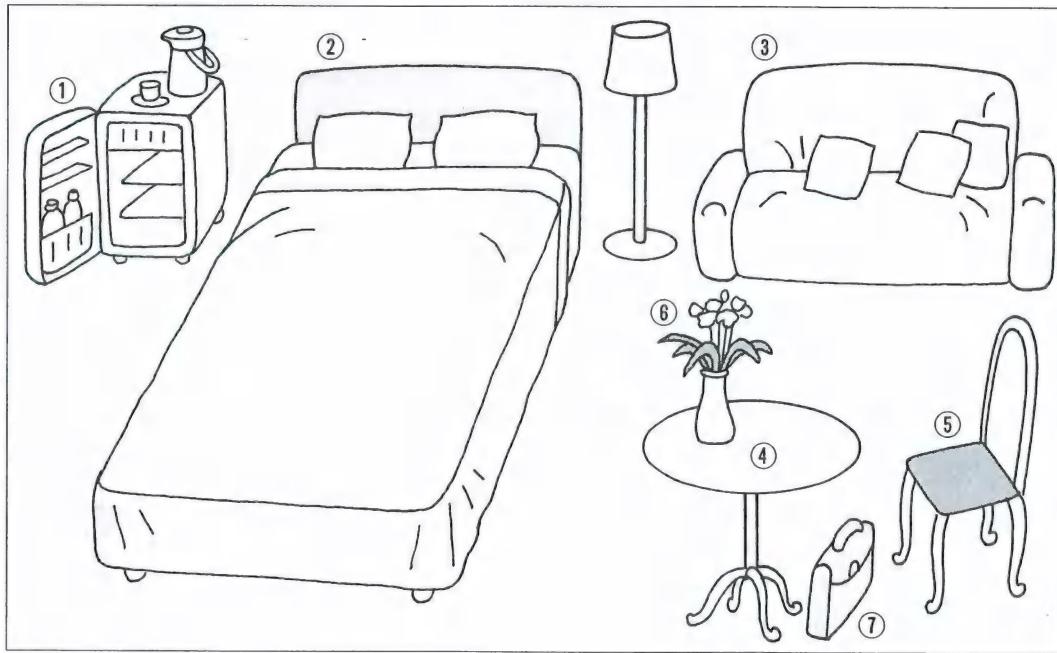
- | | | | |
|------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. ikkai | 4. yon-kai | 7. chika ikkai | 10. chūshajō |
| 2. ni-kai | 5. go-kai | 8. uketsuke | |
| 3. san-gai | 6. rokkai | 9. o-tearai | |

NOTE: Floors are romanized here, but elsewhere in the book they are spelled with numerals, e. g., **1-kai** for "first floor," **3-gai** for "third floor," etc.

VOCABULARY

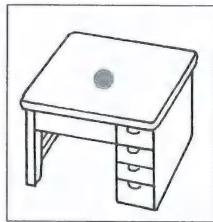
ikkai	first floor, ground floor	uketsuke	reception desk
-kai/-gai	floor, story (counter)	o-tearai	restroom, lavatory
chika ikkai	first basement floor (of several)	chūshajō	parking lot
chika	basement		

II. Things in a hotel room:

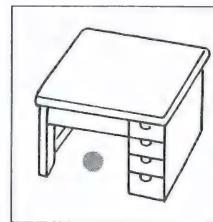


1. reizōko 2. beddo 3. sofā 4. tēburu 5. isu 6. hana 7. kaban

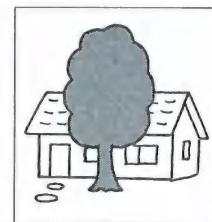
III. Positions:



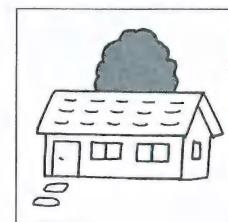
1. ue



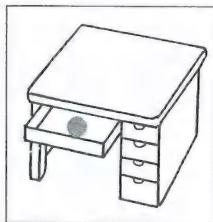
2. shita



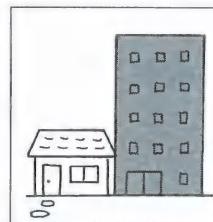
3. mae



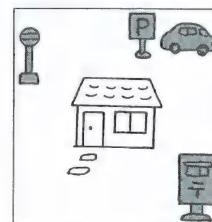
4. ushiro



5. naka



6. tonari



7. chikaku

VOCABULARY

reizōko
beddo
sofā
tēburu
isu

refrigerator
bed
sofa
table
chair

hana
kaban
ue
shita
mae

flower
briefcase, tote bag
top, above
bottom, below, under
front, before

ushiyo
naka
tonari
chikaku

back, behind
inside, middle
next to
vicinity, nearby

KEY SENTENCES

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. | 1-kai ni ginkō ga arimasu. |
| 2. | Uketsuke ni onna no hito ga imasu. |
| 3. | Tēburu no ue ni shimbun to hana ga arimasu. |
| 4. | Kaban no naka ni kagi ya hon ga arimasu. |
| 5. | Tēburu no ue ni nani mo arimasen. |
| 6. | 2-kai ni dare mo imasen. |
| | |
| 1. | There is a bank on the first floor. |
| 2. | There is a woman at the reception desk. |
| 3. | There is a newspaper and some flowers on the table. |
| 4. | Inside the briefcase there are keys and books and so on. |
| 5. | There is nothing on the table. |
| 6. | There is no one on the second floor. |

EXERCISES



- I. *Practice conjugating verbs.* Repeat the verbs below and memorize their forms—present and past, affirmative and negative.

	PRESENT FORM		PAST FORM	
	aff.	neg.	aff.	neg.
be	arimasu	arimasen	arimashita	arimasendeshita
be	imasu	imasen	imashita	imasendeshita



- II. Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the words in the parentheses.

- A. *State what is in or at a particular place.*

ex. **Nikkō ni o-tera ga arimasu.**

1. (jinja)
2. (mizuumi)

- B. *State who is at a particular place.*

ex. **Uketsuke ni onna no hito ga imasu.**

1. (otoko no hito)
2. (Takahashi-san)

VOCABULARY

imasu	be, exist (only of animate objects)	mizuumi	lake
to	and (particle; see Note 1, p. 70)	otoko no hito	man
nani mo . . . -masen	nothing	otoko	male, man
dare mo . . . -masen	no one		



III. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the words in parentheses.

A. Ask and answer what is at a particular place.

ex. A: 1-kai ni nani ga arimasu ka.
B: Ginkō ga arimasu.

1. A: (2-kai)
B: (yūbinkyoku)
2. A: (3-gai)
B: (taishikan)

B. Ask and answer who is at a particular place.

ex. A: Uketsuke ni dare ga imasu ka.
B: Takahashi-san ga imasu.

1. A: (chūshajō)
B: (otoko no hito)
2. A: (3-gai)
B: (Sumisu-san)



IV. State where a thing is located. Make up sentences following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined part with the alternatives given.

ex. Tēburu no ue ni saifu ga arimasu.

1. (kaban no naka)
2. (shimbun no shita)



V. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined part(s) with the alternatives given.

A. Ask and answer what is inside another thing.

ex. A: Kaban no naka ni nani ga arimasu ka.
B: Pen ga arimasu.

1. A:
B: (kagi)
2. A:
B: (keitai)

VOCABULARY

pen
saifu

pen
wallet

3. A:

B: (saifu)

4. A:

B: (Nihon-go no hon)

B. Ask and answer what is on, in, or nearby another thing.

ex. A: Tēburu no ue ni nani ga arimasu ka.

B: Shimbun to hana ga arimasu.

1. A: (sofā no ue)

B: (hon to sētā)

2. A: (reizōko no naka)

B: (mizu ya bīru)

3. A: (beddo no chikaku)

B: (denwa)

C. Ask and answer what is in or on another thing.

ex. A: Hikidashi no naka ni nani ga arimasu ka.

B: Nani mo arimasen.

1. A: (isu no ue)

B:

2. A: (poketto no naka)

B:

D. Ask and answer who is at a particular place.

ex. A: 2-kai ni dare ga imasu ka.

B: Dare mo imasen.

1. A: (5-kai)

B:

2. A: (uketsuke)

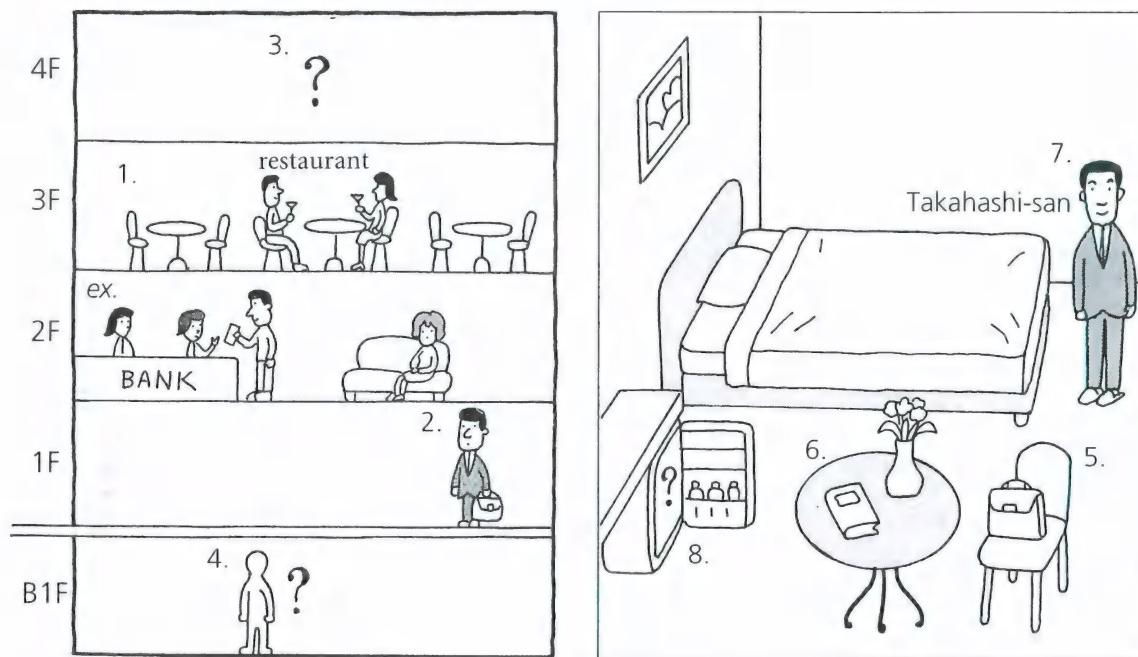
B:

VOCABULARY

Nihon-go	Japanese (language)	hikidashi	drawer
sētā	sweater	poketto	pocket
mizu	(cold) water		



VI. *State or ask where someone or something is located.* Make up sentences following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustrations.



ex. **2-kai ni ginkō ga arimasu.**

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. | 5. |
| 2. | 6. |
| 3. | 7. |
| 4. | 8. |



VII. *Talk about a tourist destination.* Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

ex. Katō: Nichi-yōbi ni kuruma de Hakone ni ikimasu.

Sumisu: Sō desu ka. Hakone ni nani ga arimasu ka.

Katō: Mizuumi ya onsen ga arimasu.

Sumisu: Ii desu ne.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Katō: | (Kamakura) |
| Sumisu: | (Kamakura) |
| Katō: | (jinja ya o-tera) |
| Sumisu: | |

VOCABULARY

Hakone Hakone (national park southwest of Tokyo)

Kamakura Kamakura (historic town southwest of Tokyo)

Odaiba Odaiba (new town with a shopping center, built on reclaimed land in Tokyo Bay)

2. Katō: (Odaiba)
 Sumisu: (Odaiba)
 Katō: (hoteru ya onsen)
 Sumisu:



VIII. Listen to the CD and fill in the blanks based on the information you hear.

1. 1-kai ni ga arimasu.
2. 2-kai ni ga arimasu.
3. 3-gai ni ga arimasu.

SHORT READING

Mr. Kato stays at a famous inn in Nikko.

Ryokan no chikaku ni ökii mizuumi ya taki ga arimasu.

Ryokan no tonari ni soba-ya ga arimasu. Ryokan no mae ni chiisai kōen ga arimasu.

Near the inn are things like a large lake and waterfalls. Next to the inn is a buckwheat noodle shop. In front of the inn is a small park.

VOCABULARY

ryokan	traditional Japanese inn
taki	waterfall
soba-ya	buckwheat noodle shop
-ya	shop (suffix)

Active Communication

Using the vocabulary you have learned so far, ask someone what is in his or her hometown or nearby his or her house.

LOOKING FOR A PARKING LOT



TARGET DIALOGUE

TRACK
32

Mr. Kato has come to Nikko. He asks a salesperson at a store where to find a parking lot.

かとう：すみません。この ちかくに ちゅうしゃじょうが
ありますか。

みせの ひと：ええ、ありますよ。

かとう：どこですか。

みせの ひと：あそこに コンビニが ありますね。

ちゅうしゃじょうは あの コンビニの となりです。

かとう：どうも ありがとうございます。

■ ちゅうしゃじょうは コンビニの となりに あります。

Katō: Sumimasen. Kono chikaku ni chūshajō ga arimasu ka.

mise no hito: Ee, arimasu yo.

Katō: Doko desu ka.

mise no hito: Asoko ni kombini ga arimasu ne. Chūshajō wa ano kombini no tonari
desu.

Katō: Dōmo arigatō.

■ Chūshajō wa kombini no tonari ni arimasu.

Kato: Excuse me. Is there a parking lot in the vicinity?

salesperson: Yes, there is.

Kato: Where is it?

salesperson: There's a convenience store over there, right? The parking lot is next to the
convenience store.

Kato: Thank you.

■ The parking lot is next to the convenience store.

VOCABULARY

あそこ
コンビニ

asoko
kombini

over there
convenience store

NOTES

1. Chūshajō wa kombini no tonari desu.

When the verb is understood, **desu** sometimes takes its place at the end of the sentence.

ex. **Terebi wa doko ni arimasu ka.** "Where is the TV set?"

Tēburu no ue desu (instead of **Tēburu no ue ni arimasu**). "It's on the table."

If it is uncertain whether there is a TV set, **desu** cannot be substituted, and **arimasu** must be repeated to make the meaning clear.

ex. **Tēburu no ue ni terebi ga arimasu ka.** "Is there a TV set on the table?"

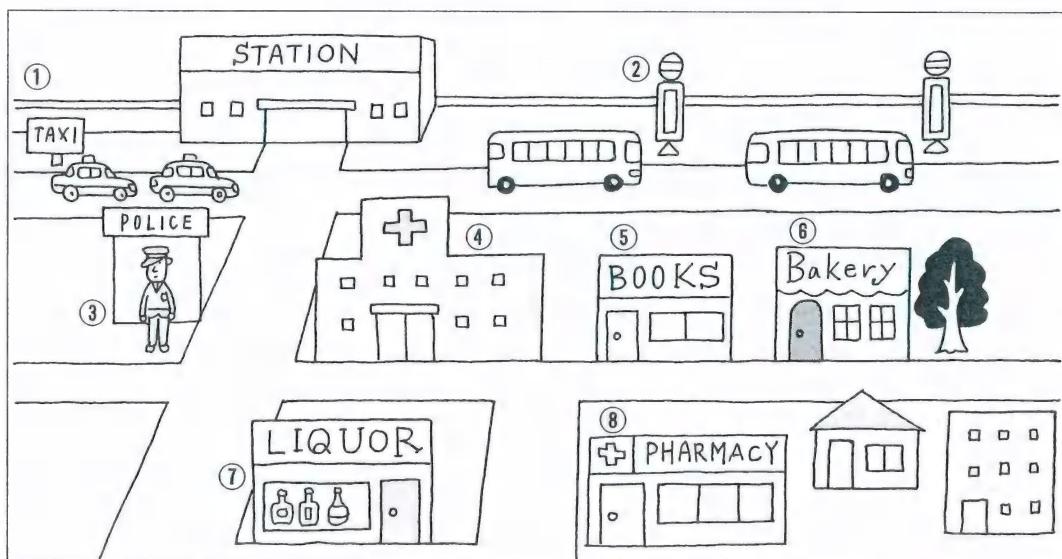
Hai, arimasu./Hai, terebi ga arimasu. "Yes, there is./Yes, there is a TV set."

PRACTICE

WORD POWER



- I. Things near a train station:



1. takushi-noriba

2. basu-noriba

3. kōban

4. byōin

5. hon-ya

6. pan-ya

7. saka-ya

8. kusuri-ya

VOCABULARY

takushi-noriba taxi stand

basu-noriba bus terminal

kōban police box

byōin hospital, clinic

hon-ya bookstore

pan-ya bakery

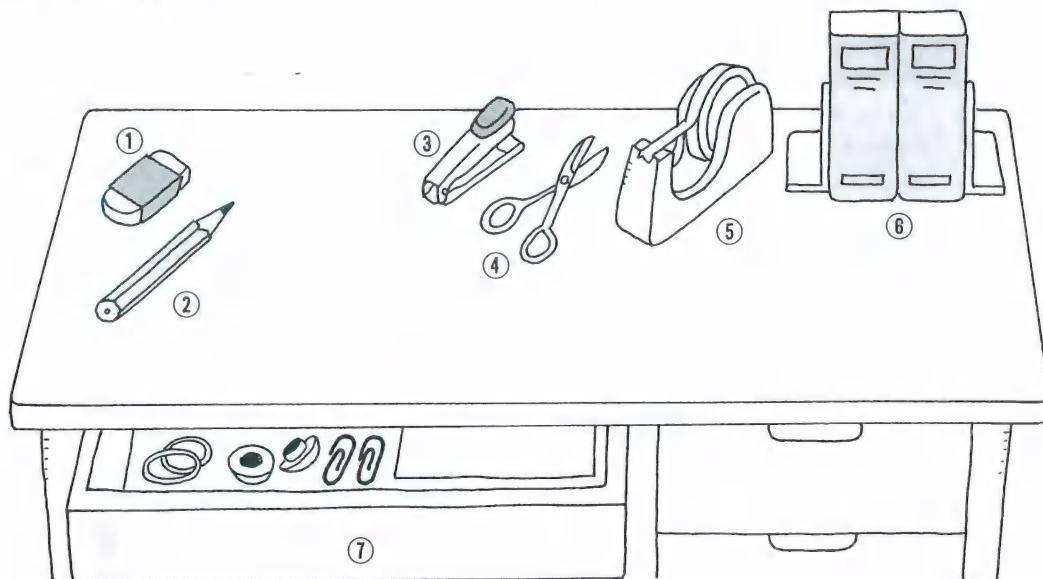
pan bread

saka-ya liquor store

kusuri-ya drugstore

kusuri medicine

II. Office supplies:



1. **keshigomu** 3. **hotchikisu** 5. **sero-tēpu** 7. **hikidashi**
 2. **empitsu** 4. **hasami** 6. **fairu**

III. Numbers of people:

	hitori
	futari
	san-nin
	yo-nin
	go-nin
	nan-nin

NOTE: Other than **hitori** and **futari**, numbers of people from now on will be expressed with numerals: **3-nin**, **4-nin**, etc.

VOCABULARY

keshigomu	eraser	sero-tēpu	Scotch tape	san-nin	three people
empitsu	pencil	fairu	file	-nin	person (counter)
hotchikisu	stapler	hitori	one person	nan-nin	how many people
hasami	scissors	futari	two people		

KEY SENTENCES

1. Tēburu no ue ni biru ga 2-hon arimasu.
2. Kombini no mae ni otoko no hito ga futari imasu.
3. Takushi-noriba wa eki no chikaku ni arimasu.
4. Yūbinkyoku wa ano biru no naka desu.

1. There are two bottles of beer on the table.
2. There are two men in front of the convenience store.
3. The taxi stand is in the vicinity of the station.
4. The post office is inside that building over there.

EXERCISES

- I. Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the words in parentheses.

A. *State how many of a certain object are in a drawer.*

ex. Hikidashi no naka ni pen ga 5-hon arimasu.

1. (meishi, 3-mai)
2. (keshigomu, futatsu)
3. (fairu, takusan)

B. *State how many people are in front of a building.*

ex. Kombini no mae ni otoko no hito ga futari imasu.

1. (onna no hito, 3-nin)
2. (otoko no ko, hitori)
3. (onna no ko, takusan)



- II. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the words in parentheses.

A. *Ask and answer how many of a certain object are on a table.*

ex. A: Tēburu no ue ni ringo ga ikutsu arimasu ka.

B: Mittsu arimasu.

1. A: (kitte, nan-mai)
B: (5-mai)
2. A: (bīru, nan-bon)
B: (2-hon)

VOCABULARY

takusan	a lot, many, much	ikutsu	how many (small objects)
otoko no ko	boy	nan-mai	how many (flat objects)
ko	child	nan-bon	how many (long, thin objects)
onna no ko	girl		

3. A: (kōhī-kappu, ikutsu)

B: (yottsu)

B. Ask and answer how many people are in front of a building.

ex. A: Ginkō no mae ni otoko no hito ga nan-nin imasu ka.
B: Hitori imasu.

1. A: (onna no hito)

B: (4-nin)

2. A: (otoko no ko)

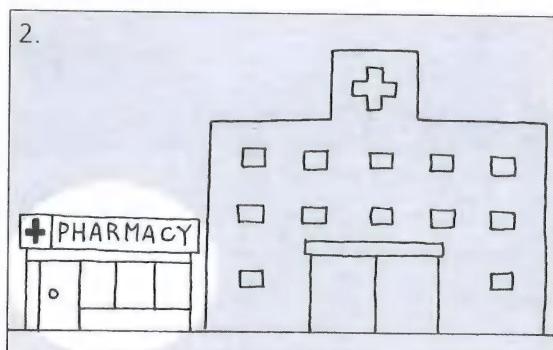
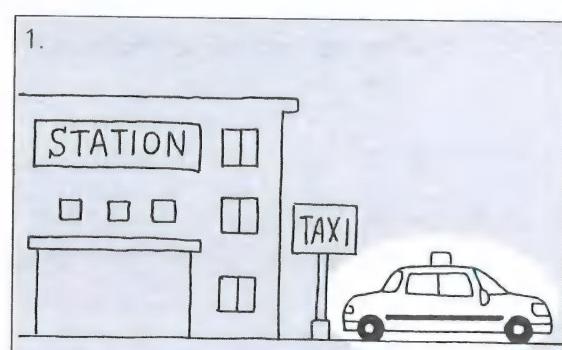
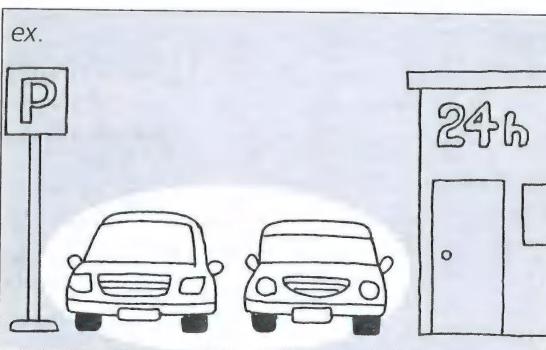
B: (futari)

3. A: (gakusei)

B: (takusan)



III. Indicate where a facility or store is located. Make up sentences following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustrations.



ex. Chūshajō wa kombini no tonari ni arimasu.

1. (takushī-noriba, eki no mae)

2. (kusuri-ya, byōin no tonari)

3. (kōban, asoko)



IV. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

A. Ask and answer where something is.

ex. A: Chūshajō wa doko ni arimasu ka.
B: Kombini no tonari ni arimasu.

1. A: (takushī-noriba)
B: (eki no mae)
2. A: (hon-ya)
B: (depāto no tonari)
3. A: (kyō no shimbun)
B: (koko)
4. A: (kuruma no kagi)
B: (kaban no naka)

B. Ask and answer where someone is.

ex. A: Sumisu-san wa doko ni imasu ka.
B: 2-kai ni imasu.

1. A: (Takahashi-san)
B: (niwa)
2. A: (Gurīn-san)
B: (3-gai)
3. A: (Sasaki-san)
B: (kaigishitsu)

C. Ask and answer where something or someone is.

ex. A: Kōban wa doko desu ka.
B: Eki no mae desu.

1. A: (o-tearai)
B: (asoko)
2. A: (hasami)
B: (tēburu no ue)

VOCABULARY

koko	here
niwa	garden
kaigishitsu	conference room

3. A: (bīru)
 B: (reizōko no naka)
4. A: (Sumisu-san)
 B: (2-kai)



V. Ask where a facility or store at an airport is located. Make up sentences following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustration.



ex. Chan: Chekkuin-kauntā wa doko ni arimasu ka.

1. Chan:
2. Chan:
3. Chan:
4. Chan:
5. Chan:
6. Chan:

VOCABULARY

kāto	cart (for luggage)
chekkuin-kauntā	check-in counter



VI. **Talk about where a facility is located.** Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

ex. **otoko no hito:** Sumimasen. Kono chikaku ni takushī-noriba ga arimasu ka.

Chan: Ee, arimasu yo.

otoko no hito: Doko desu ka.

Chan: Takushī-noriba wa eki no mae desu.

otoko no hito: Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu.

1. **otoko no hito:** (basutei)

Chan:

otoko no hito:

Chan: (kombini no mae)

otoko no hito:

2. **otoko no hito:** (yūbinkyoku)

Chan:

otoko no hito:

Chan: (ano biru no naka)

otoko no hito:

3. **otoko no hito:** (chikatetsu no iriguchi)

Chan:

otoko no hito:

Chan: (asoko)

otoko no hito:



VII. Listen to the CD and fill in the blank based on the information you hear.

Chūshajō wa desu.

VOCABULARY

basutei
iriguchi

bus stop
entrance

SHORT DIALOGUES

- I. Mr. Kato is looking for today's newspaper.

Katō: Kyō no shimbun wa doko ni arimasu ka.

Chan: Koko ni arimasu. Hai, dōzo.

Kato: Where is today's paper?

Chan: It's here. Here you go.

- II. Mr. Kato calls Mr. Suzuki on his cell phone while Mr. Suzuki is out on a sales visit.

Katō: Suzuki-san, ima doko desu ka.

Suzuki: Ima Nozomi Depāto ni imasu.

Katō: Nan-ji goro kaisha ni kaerimasu ka.

Suzuki: 3-ji ni kaerimasu.

Kato: Mr. Suzuki, where are you now?

Suzuki: I'm at Nozomi Department Store.

Kato: About what time are you coming back to the office?

Suzuki: I'll be back at 3:00.

VOCABULARY

nan-ji goro about/approximately what time

goro about (used of time; see Note 1 below)

NOTES**1. Nan-ji goro . . .**

The suffix **goro** is used to indicate an approximate point in time. Unlike "about" in English, however, it cannot be used to express an approximate period.



If you're in Japan, go out on the street and ask people if there is a station, department store, post office, etc. in the vicinity.